The New-York Times.

VOL. VII.....NO. 2126. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 14, 1858. PRICE TWO CENTS.

INTERESTING FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE FULTON.

THE DISPATCHES FROM INDIA.

Details of Interest from the Continent.

The United States Mail steamship *Fulton*, JAMES A. WOTTON, Esq., Commander, arrived at this port from Cowes and Havre last evening. Her dates are from Southampton, June 30.

The *Fulton* reached Sandy Hook at 4 A. M. yesterday morning, but was detained six hours and more by the fog.

Among the passengers we observe the name of Ex-President MONTT, of Chili.

An abstract of her news has already been furnished by our telegram from St. Johns.

On the 9th inst., just after supplying the News-Yacht with the telegraphic abstract, the *Fulton* passed several large icebergs.

On the 10th, at 5 A. M., in lat. 44° 24′, long. 57° 44′ W., passed the steamer *Persia* from New-York, steering eastward.

The topics chiefly discussed in Parliament have been the state of the Thames, the amendment of the political references of the Prayer Book, and the India bill, No. 3.

A fire took place at 12 o'clock on Tuesday on the South Quay, adjacent to the Hermitage Basin. By 1 o'clock the whole centre warehouse was in flame. The goods and property consist of jute, sugar and spirits, and in the basement saltpetre. It is feared that some of the men lost their lives. Some of the ships in the docks have been hauled out from the South Quay.

MR. LEVER, the proprietor of the *Indian Empire*, has put a second vessel, and a much larger one, the *American Empire*, on the new line. She is advertised to sail on the 27th July. This vessel is 3,000 tons register. It is further stated that MR. LEVER means to put a third packet on the line between Galway and Quebec.

Archbishop THORPE, of Bristol, has invited the clergy of that diocese to petition, now that the Jews are to be admitted to Parliament, that clergy of the established Church may not be disqualified as members.

The stoppage has been announced of Messrs. BRISTOW, WARREN & HARRISON, wholesale grocers, with liabilities at between £50,000 and £60,000.

The iron clipper ship *Sarah Palmer*, whose previous passages stand unrivaled, had arrived at Calcutta in 65 days from Liverpool.

A correspondent of the London *Times* writes to discourage emigration to Canada. He quotes from a letter received from a friend at Toronto, which states that the whole passenger-list of the Quebec steamer *North American* had returned to England, after in vain seeking employment, or land at an attainable price.

Sir HENRY BULWER left Vienna on the 26th ult., for Constantinople. He pursued the overland route in order to acquaint himself with the condition of the Principalities.

The Queen, with her usual attendance, and the King of the Belgians, had visited the *Great Eastern*, temporarily known as the *Leviathan*. With the exception of two of the Admiralty barges attending to superintend the Queen's embarkation from Deptford Dockyard, there was no display whatever. Mr. HOPE, M. P., the Chairman, and several of the Directors of the Company, Mr. YATES, the Secretary, Mr. HEPWORTH, and Mr. TROTTMAN, received the royal party on board, and had the honor of conducting them over the ship. Her Majesty, on leaving, expressed her great delight at the visit. We regret to hear Mr. BRUNEL continues seriously indisposed in the south of France.

The Town Council of Edinburg have elevated Dr. LYON PLAYFAIR to the Chair of Chemistry in the University, vacated by the death of Dr. WILLIAM GREGORY.

A meeting of creditors of Ross, MITCHELL & Co., Canadian merchants, who suspended during the late crisis, took place in London, June 29. It appears that since the meeting held in October the balance-sheet, which then presented a surplus of £57,290, now shows a deficiency of £55,607. The former statement was made up from the books of the firm in London. The final account was prepared from advices received from Canada.

A bloody war has broken out at the Cape between the Free-State and the Basuta Nation. There seemed but little hope of preventing the Colony from becoming involved in it.

The Turks continue to land troops in Montenegro, although not prosecuting formal hostilities against Prince DANILO.

Vesuvius has ceased to be in eruption—at least only a thin stream of lava flows from it, and the volcano has resumed its ordinary appearance.

A letter from St. Petersburg, in the *Nord*, describes the advance of a Russian column in the Caucasus, along the banks of the river Odagoum, to a point called by the natives the Tomb of Kalafat. On the 15th May, the column arrived at this spot, and immediately surrounded its position with palisades. On the following day the troops commenced working on the foundations of a new fort. Very little resistance was offered by the inhabitants, who withdrew into the interior.

M. DE PENE has been summoned before the military tribunal of Lille, to give evidence in the matter of his duel with COURTIEL and HYENE.

Letters from Vienna report that the forthcoming budget will be an unfavorable one, exhibiting a deficiency of 40,000,000 florins.

The Report of the Swiss Commission upon Foreign Affairs protests strongly against the manner in which Swiss emigrants have been treated in the Brazils, and recommends that emigration to that country be prohibited until the claim of the emigrants shall have been satisfied. Moreover, it proposes that emigration agents, if not fully authorized, shall be prosecuted as swindlers.

The *Constitutionnel* contains the following remarks on the unfavorable impression produced in Spain by the allusion of Lord MALMESBURY to her "vile ingratitude:"

"The Spanish Press and public opinion have resented this bitter taunt, which was well calculated to wound the self-esteem of a generous nation, and which, moreover, offered a singular contrast with the deference and courtesy lavished on the United States. If certain planters in Cuba act improperly in purchasing slaves from the slave-dealers, they are, after all, only the accomplices of more guilty parties, namely: of those who facilitate slave dealing. How is it, therefore, that the first are denounced while the complaints of the latter are recognized as legitimate? How are we to appreciate this employment of two weights and two measures with the rules of justice? Thanks to the possession of Gibraltar, an enormous quantity of English merchandise is smuggled into Spain, to the prejudice of the Spanish Customs, and of the national industry. Will this abuse be attributed to the Spanish Government? The Bible Societies inundate the Peninsula with books and tracts which attack the Catholic religion and the Pope. There are probably Spaniards who purchase these books, since there are so many agents who deal in them. But will it be said that the Spanish Government makes common cause with the purchasers of Protestant Bibles? Before declaring a country to be responsible for reprehensible deeds committed by private individuals in distant colonies, it is essential that the accusing party should have entire conviction of his own innocence. The Spanish journals have more than once commented on the fact that England, in spite of her friendship for Spain, has kept possession of Gibraltar. They, moreover, remember that under the first Empire, the English troops pillaged all the fortified places which they captured from the French, such as Ciudad-Rodrigo, St. Sebastian, Badajoz, which had enjoyed peace and protection while occupied by our troops."

The *Constitutionnel* concludes by recommending the Madrid Press not to attach undue importance to the language of Lord MALMESBURY, nor to suppose for one instant that England would permit Cuba to be taken from the Spanish Crown.

India.

Our details of India news are derived from the Government and India-House telegrams. The most important event was the capture of Calpee, a town upon the Jumna, fifty miles from Cawnpore. Sir HUGH ROSE advanced upon the place on the 23d of May, acting in conjunction with Col. MAXWELL, who was upon the west bank of the river. The enemy, composed of the mischievous Gwalior Contingent, declined to stand a conflict, and the city was captured without loss of life. Large stores of guns, gunpowder, and other munitions, were found in the fort. A flying column, which was sent in pursuit of the rebels, quickly came up with them, killing a great number, and captured eight of their guns. One portion of the rebels succeeded in crossing the Jumna, but appear to have been attacked and dispersed by the zemindars of Ruesulobad. Another and larger body escaped towards Gwalior by Jaloun, and were about 24 miles from Gwalior on the 29th of May. His Highness SCINDIA has dispatched two regiments of infantry, one of cavalry, and 18 guns to the Molar cantonment for the purpose of opposing the rebels; he will command the force himself. A small force, with 12 guns, remain for the protection of Gwalior.

SCINDIA was anxious for the speedy advance of the British troops on his frontier. The column under Brigadier SMITH recaptured Chundaree from the Boondelahs, on May 25, after effectually demolishing the works of this stronghold. The column will advance towards Esaghur.

Chundaree, which has been attacked by the insurgents, has been recaptured from them by SMITH's Brigade sent from Goorsa.

After the relief of Shahjehanpore by Brigadier JONES, he was surrounded by masses of the enemy. This was on the 15th of May, on which day Sir COLIN CAMPBELL left Bareilly with the whole of his disposable force, reaching Shahjehanpore on the 18th. On the 23d he drove back the enemy, capturing Mohundee. On the 26th, Sir COLIN CAMPBELL occupied Jellahabad, on the Futtehgur road.

Serious disturbances have occurred at Gudduck, in the Bombay Presidency; the outbreak was headed by BEEM RAO, of Moonderger, and the Dessayee of Hembgee, who obtained possession of the port of Fowul (?) by treachery; the Chief of Nurgoond was suspected of being deeply implicated. The acting political agent, Mr. C. T. MANSON, attended by a few horsemen, proceeded rapidly to the Nurgoond district, in the hope of restoring order, when he was treacherously attacked on the night of May 29, by 800 men, headed by the Chief of Nurgoond, and killed with all his escort. It being greatly feared that the disaffection would spread all over the Southern Mahratta country, reinforcements have been ordered to proceed immediately to Belgaum and Kolapoor. In the meantime it is hoped that the outbreak has been promptly repressed. A Madras column, under Major HUGHES, June 1, took the fort of Copal by assault, and among the slain were BEEM RAO and the Dessayee. On the same day, Col. MALCOLM with a light Bombay detachment, arrived at Nurgoond, and stormed the town. On the next day he occupied the [fort?,] which was evacuted during the night. A pursuit of the chief was then commenced, and intelligence has been received that the chief was captured by Mr. SOUTHERN, the Superintendent of Police, on June 3.

On the 28th of May, 5,000 rebels, in two bodies, crossed the Kallee Nnndee, and marched along the western boundary of the district, burning and destroying villages. On the evening of the 29th they were crossing the Ganges. The Rohilcund force of cavalry had gone out in pursuit of them. Two Princes of the Delhi family were arrested on the 28th May by the Tessildar of Hussunpore.

A party of about 1,000 men, with four guns, supposed to be from Humeerpore, reached Asung, on the Grand Trunk Road, between Lulluipore and Cawnpore, on the 29th of May. The road was fairly closed. Some thousand rebels, horse and foot, with eight guns in three divisions, crossed from the Humeerpore side of the Jumna to the Shorapore Ghat, on the Ganges; the last division passed on the 29th of May. They are proceeding to Oude. MIDDLETON's columns arrived at Mohar, opposite the Shorapore Ghat on the 30th. Brigadier CARTHEW, with small force, had marched for the same point on the 29th of May.

Some apprehension is entertained that the rebels in Bareitch may once more attempt to seize Lucknow. The garrison of that city, originally 8,000 men, contributed part of the column with LUGARD, and the whole of the column which, under Sir H. GRANT, has proceeded to relieve Colonel ROWCROFT, who, with a very insufficient force, is watching the great body of Sepoys and rabble still collected in Fyzabad. If this body and the Bareitch rebels marched simultaneously on the city, Mr. MONTGOMERY might have to sustain the third siege of Lucknow. On the 10th of May a very large body of troops, with infantry, cavalry and artillery, were within seven miles of the city, which contained just 2,000 effective Europeans and the Volunteer Cavalry. They will hardly, however, venture on an attack. The people, it is believed, will aid them no more. Mr. MONTGOMERY's acceptance of the zemindaree system has conciliated the landholders, who have come in in numbers, and without them the peasantry will not stir.

China.

The *Pays* says that dispatches from China have been received in London which state that the Emperor's Commissioner Extraordinary, HUANG-FO, had refused to enter Canton, and had gone back into the interior of the country.

The Transit Controversy—The Secret Article in M. Belly's Grant.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* has been attacked by an American in London, who is disposed to vindicate the claims of the Stebbins or Joe White interest. We reproduce this letter, as well as the rejoinder of the *Times'* correspondent:

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES—*Sir:* I observe in your Paris correspondence of this morning a statement to the effect that the contract of the American Inter-Oceanic Canal Company of New-York (the old Atlantic and Pacific) was to be voided by the Nicaraguan Government, if the terms thereof were not fulfilled before the close of the present month of June. Allow me to say that I have the most excellent possible reason to know that this statement is incorrect. The Atlantic and Pacific Company, under the presidency of Mr. STEBBINS, of New-York, were parties cognizant of the so called Yrissari treaty with Nicaragua, and their privileges were extended nearly six months ago into the beginning of the year 1859.

If M. FELIX BELLY is not an agent of the French Government, he has certainly been allowing himself to be treated as such, and has suffered greatness to be thrust upon him with admirable resignation. I trust your correspondent may be quite right in suggesting that M. BELLY has gone to New-York to negotiate with the managers of the "New-York Company," for he will there learn several things which may be of use to himself, to the Messrs. MILLAUD, and to any European Government which may be entertaining a project of interference with the plans of the United States in Central America.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant.
LONDON, June 25. A NEW-YORKER.

RESPONSE OF THE TIMES' CORRESPONDENT.

PARIS, Monday, June 28, 1858.

Permit me to say a few words on the letter signed "A New-Yorker," which appeared in the *Times* of Saturday, the 26th. The writer declares that he has "the best possible reason" to know that the statement of the contract with the American Interoceanic Canal Company of New-York becoming void, if the terms thereof were not fulfilled before the close of the present month of June, is incorrect. My authority for that statement is the gentleman who represents the Costa Rican and Nicaraguan Governments in Paris, and who is, I understand, also accredited to London in the same capacity. His assurance to that effect is contained in a letter dated the 8th inst., and which I have now before me. It gives the additional clause of the convention, which, for "A New-Yorker's" information, I now transcribe in the original Spanish, having previously done so in English. It runs thus:

"ARTICULO ADICIONAL.

La Convencion que antecede no será valida, y no surtira todos sus efectos, si no á la espiracion de la prorogá concedida á la Compania Steephens; es decir *en todo el mes de Junio proximo* (the Convention was signed on the 1st May last); si á esta epoca dicha Compania Steephens ha dado lugar á la espiracion y anulacion de su contrato por la no ejecucion de sus compromisos.

TOMAS MARTINEZ.
JUAN R. MORO
GREGORIO SUARES.
NAZARIO TOLEDO.
FELIZ BELLY.

RIVAS, Io. de Mayo, 1858."

"A New-Yorker" seems also to doubt the accuracy of my statement about M. BELLY's intention to proceed to New-York. My authority on this point is the same I have already quoted, namely, the Nicaraguan Minister in Paris. In a letter of the 10th inst., which I also hold, he says:

"M. BELLY, the representative of the French house above-mentioned, (MILLAUD & Co.,) has already proceeded to New-York in order to combine the interests of the new Company with the Stephens Company, or any other Company of American citizens. M. BELLY will then set out for London with the object of combining these same interests with English capitalists. Thus, the convention in question is in no way marked by an exclusive character. Quite the contrary; the undertaking will have the threefold advantage of combining the interests of all under the auspices of the United States, of France, and of Great Britain, whose citizens will be reciprocally invited to form part of the general company, the object of which is the opening of a maritime canal, or the construction of a railway across the Isthmus of Nicaragua, or that formed by Nicaragua and Costa Rica."

The document from which I quote the foregoing is a circular addressed by the Nicaraguan Minister to the United States Ministers in London and Paris.

Arrival of the North American at Quebec.

QUEBEC, Tuesday, July 13.

The steamship *North American*, from Liverpool, 30th ult., has arrived at this port. Her advices have been anticipated.

Non-Arrival of the Canada at Halifax.

HALIFAX, Tuesday, July 13—9 P. M.

It is now raining very hard here, and the weather is very thick all along the eastern coast. There are no signs of the *Canada*, and she will probably not reach here until to-morrow forenoon.

The Sailing of the Arabia.

BOSTON, Tuesday, July 13.

The Royal mail steamship *Arabia* will sail from this port at noon, to-morrow, for Liverpool. All dispatches placed in the Telegraph Office, No. 21 Wall-street, New-York, so as to reach here by 11 A. M., will be promptly forwarded. The *Arabia's* mail closes at 9 A. M.

Later from Brazil.

The Royal Mail steamer *Tamar*, carrying the Brazilian mails, arrived at Lisbon on the 28th ult., bringing dates to the 7th June. Her advices we find telegraphed to the London *Times*. Exchange at Rio on London was 25½. Coffee 4,700 to 4,800 reis. The shipments since the departure of the previous mail had been 98,000 bags, of which 70,000 were to the United States, and the stock now on hand was 100,000 bags. Two very serious failures are announced by this arrival—one of them for an amount little short of £700,000; but the irregularities of the telegraph between Lisbon and London were such that the *Times* deemed it necessary to withhold the names.

New Wheat.

The first new wheat has been received by Mr CAWTHON and Messrs. KENNEDY. It brought eighty cents for red. We understand ninety cents has been offered for white.—*Louisville, Ky., Journal.*

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

TWO WEEKS LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

THE EMPIRE CITY AT NEW-ORLEANS.

The Star of the West on the Way with $1,500,000.

The Report of the Defeat of Colonel Steptoe Confirmed.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, July 13.

The steamship *Empire City* has arrived, with California advices of the 20th ult.

She connected at Havana with the *Granada*, from Aspinwall, which vessel reports that the steamer *Sonora* brought down 400 passengers and about $1,500,000 in treasure.

The *Star of the West* had sailed for New-York with the bulk of this amount.

The California news is unimportant.

The defeat of Colonel STEPTOE is confirmed.

The Frazer River excitement continued, and large numbers of emigrants were flocking thither.

[We are indebted to a private dispatch for the above, our own report having failed to come to hand.—EDS.]

Further from the Atlantic Telegraph Fleet.

QUEBEC, Tuesday, July 13.

The ship *Windsor Forest*, Captain GRAFFAM, from Liverpool, arrived here this morning, reports having seen the *Agamemnon* and *Niagara* in lon. 30°, lat. 53°, on the 19th of June. Was two days in company with them, with heavy southwest gales and a high sea. Parted company on the 20th of June, the fleet steering more to the southward. Both had light steam on, and they would reach the joining-ground about the 23d of June. The weather on the 23d and 24th was fine; on the 25th, 26th, 27th and 28th the weather was heavy, with southwest and west southwest winds. The *Niagara* went ahead at night, with a bright white light at her mizzen topmast, and by day the *Agamemnon* changed places with her, and went ahead. They had no other vessels in company, and were very cautious in keeping together at night.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Tuesday, July 13—9 A. M.

The weather is hazy, but pleasant. Wind northwest. No signs, as yet, of the Telegraph fleet.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Conflict Between the State and Territorial Governments of Oregon—General Lane and the Oregon Indian Troubles.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 13.

A nice question will soon be presented to the Secretary of the Treasury for his decision. Oregon organized her State Government on the 5th inst., and the same is, no doubt, at this time in full operation. Yet several of the Territorial officers, some of whom are here, will insist upon their right to a continuation of salary under the defunct Territorial organization. Gen. LANE, the delegate from the late Territory of Oregon, has given formal notice to the Treasury Department of these facts, and it now remains to be seen whether Secretary COBB will recognize the existence of the new Government, or continue to pay salaries to the old Territorial officers.

General LANE returned to this city yesterday after a week's absence in New-York. He is disposed to doubt the news of Col. STEPTOE's defeat by the Indians; but, should the news prove true, this gallant soldier will leave by the first steamer for Oregon, to engage in quelling the outbreak. The country around the crossing where Col. STEPTOE was said to have been surprised, is a rolling prairie, without any kind of timber which would furnish an ambush for Indians. If true, Gen. LANE thinks the Government has on its hands a troublesome Indian war, as he says these Indians are the richest, bravest and shrewdest on the Continent, and are supplied with an abundance of the best rifles and revolvers. They have never yet been whipped by the whites, though often engaged in conflict with them.

Q.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 13.

The *Sabine* has not, as stated, been ordered to the vicinity of San Juan de Nicaragua.

The revenue cutter *Harriet Lane*, with a select company of ladies and gentlemen, including the Secretary of the Treasury, left here this morning for several days' excursion down the Potomac.

The Postmaster-General contemplates leaving Washington on Thursday for Tennessee, to be absent a month.

General WARD B. BURNETT has signified his acceptance of the appointment of the Surveyor Generalship of Kansas.

Governor DENVER arrived here to-night.

Our Washington Correspondence.

THE BINDING OF THE EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS—FAVORITISM—THE LAW EVADED—WHAT PUBLIC FUNCTIONARY SHARES IN THE SPOILS!

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 12, 1858.

The last session of Congress passed an act, or ordered, that the Executive Departments should each give out its binding to some practical and competent binder. Has the law been carried out, or utterly evaded? Mr. WENDELL, the printer, who has purchased the public printing for the Senate of Mr. WILLIAM A. HARRIS, and the printing for the House of Mr. STEADMAN, is no practical and competent binder, nor any sort of a binder; and yet he has had conferred upon him the binding for the Congressional Library, the binding for the State Department, the binding for the Treasury Department, the binding for the War Department, and the binding for the Navy Department. Mr. WENDELL, who failed to be elected public printer to either House of the present Congress, has, nevertheless, got the printing of both Houses, by purchase, and, in utter disregard of the law, has obtained the *binding* of the Congressional Library, and of *all* the Executive Departments. Mr. WENDELL is the publisher of the Washington *Union*—the official organ of the Government. If he gives to an influential officer of the Government a salay of $10,000, as Editor of the *Union*, or the writer or supervisor of the leading editorials of said organ, and said influential officer procures for him, as a *quid pro quo*, the binding of all the Executive Departments, is it, or is it not, "a *fair* business transaction?" Is it *fair*, even in a political point of view, for the Administration to allow its faithful supporters, who *are practical and competent binders*, to be so treated—to be so proscribed and *crushed out* from all participation in the fruits of the work which legitimately belongs to them? Fair play is a jewel. It is to be hoped that President BUCHANAN, who has ever had a high reputation for fairness and honesty, will have his attention directed to this matter.

JUNIUS.

FURTHER FROM UTAH.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, July 13.

The Utah correspondent of the *Republican*, under date of June 18, says that the conditions agreed upon at the Conference between Governor CUMMING, the Peace Commissioners and the heads of the Mormon Church, are that the troops shall enter the city without opposition, that the civil officers shall be permitted to perform their duties without interruption, and that unconditional obedience shall be paid to the laws of the land, while, on the other hand, past offences were to be forgiven, as was stated in the President's proclamation.

All the houses in the city had been closed against both civil officers and strangers, except one, which was occupied by the Governor and his family. Everybody else were obliged to sleep in their wagons or on the ground. The persons in the city were Governor CUMMING, Secretary HARTNETT, Messrs. POWELL and MCCULLOCH, the Peace Commissioners; Dr. FORNEY, Superintendent of Indian Affairs; Mr. CRAIG, Indian Agent; Mr. DODSON, Marshal of the Territory; and Messrs. SIMONTON, FILLMORE and BROWN, correspondents of the NEW-YORK TIMES, *Herald* and *Tribune*.

The Dudley Observatory Trouble.

MEETING OF THE FRIENDS OF DR. GOULD—THE ACTION OF THE TRUSTEES DENOUNCED.

ALBANY, Tuesday, July 13.

A meeting of those disapproving of the course of the majority of the Trustees of the Dudley Observatory was held here this evening. It was very large and enthusiastic. General STEPHEN VAN RENSELLAER presided, and B. P. LEARNED, Esq., was chosen Secretary.

Professors HENRY and BACHE addressed the meeting, defending Professor GOULD and the Scientific Council from the aspersions of the Trustees, and were enthusiastically applauded by the audience.

At the close of Professor B.'s remarks, which occupied nearly two hours, Hon. DANIEL D. BARNARD briefly addressed the meeting, and stated that, disgraceful to some persons as was the statement of facts made, they did not admit of gainsay.

The history given by Professors HENRY and BACHE was true—there could be no doubt of it in any one particular. Mr. BARNARD then proceeded to speak of Professor BACHE, and in most eloquent language alluded to his services in the cause of science, and spoke of him as a man who stands as an astronomer without a superior in the wide world. The motives of the Trustees who had determined to dismiss Dr. GOULD are not known, neither will they be, if the Trustees can prevent it. He claimed that before Dr. GOULD came to this city it was decided by the aforesaid majority that he should be removed, and after he came here they concluded to starve him out. He pronounced the statement of Mr. OLCOTT, President of the Board, and published in the papers, to be a most deliberate attempt to strike down Dr. GOULD, and destroy his character and reputation. He had never known such a paper to emanate from any man of respectability. It was disgraceful and disgusting. Could the Trustees expect any scientific men to come and take charge of the Observatory after the indignity and insult offered to Dr. GOULD? No man would so dishonor himself.

Mr. J. P. PLUMB then moved the appointment of a Committee of five, to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting, and Messrs. J. B. Plumb, Orlando Meads, Dr. Thomas Hun, James Edwards and Benjamin Tibbitts were appointed such Committee.

The Committee retired and after brief deliberation reported the following, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we feel compelled from a sense of public duty to declare in this public manner that we entirely disapprove and condemn the proceedings and action of the majority of the Trustees of the Dudley Observatory in relation to the Director, Dr. GOULD, and to the Scientific Council.

Resolved, That after the investigations that have been made, the result of which have been laid before the public, there does not, in our judgment, exist, and never did exist, any substantial or probable ground whatever for any of the bold charges, accusations or complaints contained in the published statement of the President of the Board of Trustees against Dr. GOULD, the Director of the Observatory, or for the injurious reflections cast upon the very meritorious young gentlemen, his assistants of the Observatory.

Resolved, That the action of the Board of Trustees in this matter does not, in our judgment, exhibit a true regard for the interests of the Dudley Observatory, or the interests of Science, but appears to us to have been taken in manifest disregard of these interests, and if persisted in must end in the certain ruin of the Observatory.

Resolved, That after the gross indignity offered by a majority of the Trustees to Dr. GOULD, the Director, and to Professors BACHE, HENRY and PIERCE, of the Scientific Council, and so long as the result remains unredressed, no Astronomer or man of Science can consent to take their place, at the Dudley Observatory, without a betrayal of the common cause of brotherhood in science.

Resolved, That the circumstances under which Dr. GOULD, the director, and the Scientific Council were placed in the immediate charge and actual possession of the Observatory building and instruments of the principal dwelling-house on the ground, furnished at the expense of Dr. GOULD, and of another building erected under the orders of Prof. BACHE, the Superintendent of the Coast Survey, as a station for that work with the sanction of the Trustees, and which is filled with the instruments belonging to and in the service of the United States, render it the duty of these gentlemen not to yield possession of the premises, to the injury of the important interests committed to them, until their legal rights therein shall be ascertained and determined by due process of law.

Resolved, That this meeting having learned that the donors, or a large number of them, have called upon the Trustees to submit the whole matter of the difficulty of the Dudley Observatory to certain gentlemen, of the highest character and standing, named by them, to pass upon and determine the difficulty, express the earnest hope that the Board of Trustees will comply with that proposition as the only means, short of a resignation of several members of the Board, of saving the Observatory, and restoring it to a condition of usefulness.

Resolved, That a Committee of fifteen, including the Chairman, be appointed by him to prepare a communication, in behalf of the meeting, to be addressed to the citizens of Albany and to the donors and friends of the Observatory, and to be signed by the Committee, setting forth and enforcing the views of this meeting, as expressed in the foregoing resolutions.

The President then announced the Committee of Fifteen as follows: Stephen Van Rensellaer, D. D. Barnard, Erastus Corning, Harmon Pampelly, Bradford R. Wood, John V. L. Pruyn, Mason F. Cogswell, Thos. C. Pitkin, John Taylor Cooper, Thomas Hun, J. N. Campbell, Jas. Edwards, Orlando Meade, J. B. Plumb, and Isaac Vanderpool.

The meeting then adjourned.

News from Havana.

CHARLESTON, Monday, July 12.

The steamer *Water Witch* has arrived, with dispatches from Commodore MCINTOSH for the Secretary of the Navy. The yellow fever was prevailing extensively at Havana when she left there.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, July 13.

The steamship *Isabel* has arrived from Havana and Key West 10th inst. She brings no political news of interest. Sugars were active and firm at Havana. Molasses inactive; clayed, 3@4¼ reals ₰ keg. Freights dull. Exchange on London, 12@13 premium; on Northern cities, 2@2¼ premium.

Ohio Republican State Convention.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, July 13.

The Ohio Republican State Convention nominated to-day WM. V. PECK, for Judge of the Supreme Court; E. P. WALCOTT, for Attorney-General; W. B. THEALL, for Comptroller, and JOHN L. MARTIN, for Superintendent of Public Works.

Resolutions were passed denouncing the extravagance of the Administration and its Kansas policy.

The Ratification meeting to-night was addressed by Senator WADE and others.

Indiana Politics.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, July 13.

The Republican Convention of the Fourth District of Indiana has nominated Judge HACKELMAN for Congress. Resolutions were adopted denouncing the Green and English bill for the admission of Kansas, and the extravagance of the Administration.

Illness of General Quitman.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, July 12.

General QUITMAN is seriously ill at Natchez, and doubts are entertained of his recovery.

The Wreck of the Ship Ariadne.

BOSTON, Tuesday, July 13.

The ship *Ariadne*, reported lost by the steamship *Canada*, was owned by parties in this city and Newburyport, and is insured in Boston offices to the amount of $103,000. It is thought the *Arabia*, which rescued the crew, and was subsequently wrecked, is the bark *Arabia*, from Zanzibar, of and for Salem, which is valued, with her cargo, at $100,000. She is also largely insured in this city.

Mining Casualty—Nine Men Killed and Five Others Wounded.

POTTSVILLE, Pa., Tuesday, July 13.

Nine men were instantly killed this morning, at Harper's Mines, by the falling of black damp. Five others were seriously injured, but it is supposed they will recover.

Bank Trouble at Memphis.

MEMPHIS, Monday, July 12.

The Citizens' Bank, located at Nashville and Memphis, is in trouble. Its bills are refused, and it is expected that it will close its doors to-morrow.

MEMPHIS, Tuesday, July 13.

The Citizens' Bank has closed its doors.

Arrest of a Robber and Recovery of $4,700.

HARTFORD, Tuesday, July 13.

The package of $4,700, robbed from a director of the East Haddam Bank, at the American Hotel in this city on the 14th ult., has been recovered. It was found by officer CHAMBERLIN on MOSES M. FULLER, a waiter in the hotel, who was leaving in the Greenport boat this morning. The money belonged to the East Haddam Bank, who had offered $1,000 reward for its recovery.

The Alexandria Pilots and the Ericsson.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 13.

The Alexandria pilots are out in a card in the Alexandria *Gazette*, in which they say that the *Ericsson's* pilot was not at all acquainted with Potomac navigation, but as the law stands, any person can pass himself for a pilot.

A Family Poisoned by a Slave.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, June 13.

Mrs. PATRICK POPE and family were poisoned by arsenic put into their coffee by a slave girl ten or twelve years old. Mrs POPE is in a critical situation. The rest of the family are recovering.

Death of a Boston Merchant.

BOSTON, Tuesday, July 13.

ELISHA SHERMAN, a well-known merchant of this city, of the firm of BLANCHARD, SHERMAN & Co., died this morning.

Explosion of the Steam-Propeller Mayflower.

TROY, N. Y., Tuesday, July 13.

The new steam-propeller *Mayflower*, of West Troy, while on her trial trip to-day, when nearing the dock in this city, exploded, blowing off the dome of the boiler and demolishing the woodwork, &c. Four persons were scalded, but none dangerously.

Southern Ocean Mail Steamer Movements.

CHARLESTON, Monday, July 12.

The United States Mail steamship *Columbia*, Capt. BERRY, from New-York, arrived here at 5 o'clock this afternoon.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

Cruise of the Storeship Relief.

The United States storeship *Relief*, JAMES H. STRONG, Lieutenant Commanding, sailed from New-York on the 23d of March, bound to Aspinwall with stores for the Home and Pacific Squadrons. The crew consisted of 40 officers and men. She arrived at Aspinwall on the 15th of April, making 22 days' passage. They supplied the ships *Merrimac*, *Saranac*, *Vandalia* and *Decatur*, with stores, which were transported by railroad across the Isthmus.

The long detention of vessels at Aspinwall, is reported by the officers to be very prejudicial to the health of the crew of our naval vessels, as the breaking out of cargoes eight or ten times in that hot climate makes almost every one sick. This was the case with the *Relief*. It would be a great economy on the part of the Government to hire a store house of the Railroad Company, as a permanent depôt for the Pacific and Home Squadrons.

The *Relief* lost one man from breaking out cargo and from exposure to the sun. His name was WM. EYRES, landsman, and his friends are supposed to live in Rahway, N. J.

May 15.—The *Relief* sailed for Greytown, and arrived on the 17th, a very good passage, being within six hours of the average time made by the English mail steamers. The *Relief* is noted as a slow sailer. They supplied the *Jamestown* with provisions, and received from her three invalids, all of chronic diseases. Everything was quiet at Greytown. Mr. SCOTT reported that he was appointed VANDERBILT's agent for the custody of the steamers, and all other property belonging to the Nicaraguan Transit Company. He had the steamers filled with water as a matter of precaution against any sudden descent of fillibusters. The machinery of the boats is all on the upper deck. The *Relief* sailed from Greytown May 22, for Aspinwall, and arrived on the night of the 26th. June 1, they received on board 25 invalids from the Pacific squadron, viz., from the *Merrimac*, *Saranac*, *Vandalia* and *Decatur*. On June 3, they sent home First Lieut. MCLAUGHLIN, sick of rheumatism and neuralgia, by the *Star of the West*. Mr. BOURNE, the agent of the Mail Steamship Company, also left by this steamer with his wife, on which occasion there was a grand display of port-fires, blue-lights, rockets, &c. The display being just after dusk, with the firing of guns, it was a very beautiful and exciting scene. The same day the British frigate *Leopard* came into Aspinwall, from Kingston, and anchored near by. She had the yellow fever on board. There were no deaths on her while at Aspinwall.

On the 7th, J. H. WILSON, who had been sick of dropsy, died on board the *Relief*. He was buried at Monkey Hill—the Railroad Company kindly giving their locomotive and car to carry the remains to the burial place. They were accompanied by his shipmates.

June 11.—The Railroad Company's brig *Costa Rica* sailed for New-York.

June 17, 2½ *P. M.*—Made out the United States ship *Jamestown*, coming from San Juan, and a few minutes afterwards saw the steam-frigate *Colorado*, Commander MCINTOSH, coming in from the eastward. They exchanged salutes. On the morning of the 18th the flag-officer of the *Colorado* hoisted his square pennant at the mizzen, which was saluted with fifteen guns by the *Colorado* and *Jamestown*.

June 19.—The *Jamestown* sailed for a cruise on the coast of Cuba, having had two men taken down that morning with fever. She had previously had one case of genuine yellow fever, on her passage from San Juan. It terminated favorably.

June 21.—The *Relief* sailed for Key West, having on board twenty-eight invalids. She drifted to the eastward for two days without wind; after which she had fresh trades from the northeast to Cape Antonio, and head winds from there to Key West. As soon as the vessel got into the trades the invalids began to improve.

July 1, 11:30 *P. M.*—Made Key West Light, and on the 3d, at 3 A, M., took a pilot on board, making 10 days and 23 hours from Aspinwall. Here they found the frigates *Wabash* and *Colorado*, with the brig *Dolphin* at anchor. The other vessels were out on a cruise on the coast of Cuba. The *Plymouth*, Captain DAHLGREN, sailed at the same time as the *Styx*, and followed her out of the Gulf. The *Water Witch* sailed with the *Jasper*, and followed her through the straits of Florida.

July 3.—The United States sloop *Macedonian*, Capt. LEVY, arrived at Key West. Flag-Officer MCINTOSH, being the junior officer, was flying the red flag at the mizzen, and Commodore LAVALLETTE the blue at the mizzen. They here received on board 9 invalids from the *Wabash*, 3 from the *Macedonian*, and 2 from the *Dolphin*. They supplied the *Wabash*, *Colorado*, and *Macedonian* with provisions.

July 4.—Sailed from Key-West for New-York. At noon saw two men-of-war standing in for Key-West, supposed to be the *Constellation* and *Saratoga*, but was too far off to exchange signals.

July 8.—Lat. 33° 25′, lon. 75° 56′, passed the Railroad Company's brig *Buena Vista*, from Aspinwall June 19, for New-York. Same day, and same latitude and longitude, passed the corpse of a white man, dressed in white shirt and pantaloons; he evidently had been a passenger on board some steamer. It was in the centre of the Gulf stream, and a heavy sea running. The schooner *W. S. Titcomb* passed the bows of the *Relief* at 4 P. M., standing to the westward.

July 11—Arrived at Quarantine at 7 P. M., passed the Quarantine officer and reached the Navy-Yard at 8 o'clock P. M.

APPOINTMENTS.

E. P. LULL has been appointed Master of the *Colorado*, in place of ENEAS ARMSTRONG, who returned home in the *Relief* on account of sickness contracted at San Juan. J. C. CROSSMAN is appointed Master of the Brig *Dolphin*.

THE RELIEF IS LEAKY.

March 28.—The *Relief* commenced leaking badly in a gale of wind. The leak has continued ever since, making 8 feet of water per day while lying in port, and from 10 to 12 feet at sea, according to weather, and requiring to be pumped every two hours. This has wearied and debilitated the men very much, as it has required a good deal of night-service.

There are now no cases of serious sickness on board, all being convalescent. The invalids—all of them cases of chronic disease—were sent to the hospital.

We are indebted for the foregoing to Passed Assistant-Surgeon B. RUSH MITCHELL, the acting Surgeon of the ship. He has had 80 case of sickness under his treatment during the cruise, three only having died; and one of these was

DREAM LINES TO ——.

BY AUG. BLAUVELT.

With my lips upon the roses
Thou did'st give and bid me keep,
Pained because I knew not whether
Thou wert loving me or flirting,—
Sitting thus I sank to sleep.

Still I drained the chalices roses,
Drank their sweet and purple wine,—
Nor did ever Oriental,
Drunk with opium or hasheesh,
Dream a dream to mate with mine.

I was standing in the garden,
Looking out into the town,
Where the youths and maidens lingered
Still in endless clasps and kisses,
Tho' the "morn had glimmered down."

"Other maids who love confess it:
Mine is hard to understand:
If she gives me budding roses,
Yet she's sure to run and leave me,
If I chance to touch her hand."

Thus I spake; when stood beside me
One so Paradisal fair,
Lo! it seemed an angel, weaving
Her a body from the flowers,
Stepped in splendor from the air.

"Take the roses," said the angel,
"From your lips, O silly youth!
Part aside their purple petals:
Search among their golden stamens:
You will learn a fragrant truth."

Like in form to heart of lady
Did the roses each unfold,
And I saw, among the stamens,
That the name of Love was braided
With my own in scented gold.

"What is meant by this, O angel!
Prithee tell me," thus I said,
"Only one I care should love me;
Yet to night her sleep is painless,
If she dreams of me as dead."

But the angel merely took the
Tasseled lilacs in her hand;
Stirred the silver chords of star-light:
Sat the dainty stars to ringing
Bridal chimes o'er all the land.

"If she loves who gave these roses,
Ring the stars to wilder chimes;
If she loves me not—thou demon,
Come in angel-guise to taunt me,
Get thee back to nether climes!"

Then the spirit, "laughing outright,"
Came and touched her lips to mine;
And beneath her veil of blushes,
How I thrilled to see were features
Very like, sweet maid, to thine!

RUTGERS' COLLEGE, May, 1858.

FISHING AT CANARSIE.

After months of confinement within the brick and mortar of the City, that I should have given the preference to a fishing excursion on the 5th of July over the public displays of the occasion, was perfectly natural, for I had given to the subject of fishing in the interior waters all the attention which its importance demanded. On Lake Champlain I had taken every species of fish, from the ling, the catfish and the eel, to the sprightly bass, the voracious pike and the shiny pickerel. On the big Chazy, my native river, not only the dace, the sucker and the mullet had been caused to bite the dust, but the savage muskalonge and the glorious salmon had been suddenly snatched from their accustomed element, until, like other heroes, they expired for want of breath. I had trolled through Erie, St. Clair, Huron and Michigan; I had fished in the Sorrell, the Illinois, the St. Lawrence and the Mississippi; I had followed the wily trout through his hiding-places among the mountains of Vermont and New-Hampshire, and the wilderness of Northern New-York, and dragged him to light from his secret retreats in the Chateaugays and Saranacs, but I had never yet fished in the deep, blue sea. And, when I thought of its vast depth and boundless extent, filled with innumerable species of living things, that dated back their existence to a period anterior to the creation of man, an undefined feeling of curiosity and wonder mingled with the pleasurable anticipations usually entertained by experienced fishermen. This feeling was fully shared by my friend DODGE, who belongs to the Walton Club of the John Brown Tract, who has been the death of many a noble salmon and speckled trout on Long and Round Lake, the Rachet and the Saranacs; who has breathed the exhilarating air of heaven on the tops of Mount Marcy, Seward and Bald Face, and whose fame has been spread far and near by the graphic pen of DAWSON, that incorrigible sportsman of the North. You will not wonder, then, that when at 3 o'clock on Monday morning, the 5th of July, I ran up stairs and rattled at his door, I found DODGE up and dressed.

As we sat waiting for the Third-avenue cars in the gray of the morning, we took no little interest in seeing this great City wake into life. First appeared here and there a straggler on the sidewalk either unusually late, or early roused out by some pressing necessity; then a milk-cart or ice-cart urged its early way; then the laborers, the bakers, the butchers, the carmen, the mechanics, the marketmen, the express-men, the omnibuses rattled along, and before we left Fulton Ferry the ceaseless roar of this uneasy, active City, on the morn of a busy day, had fairly begun. On the first car of the Fulton-avenue which took us three miles to Bedford, we were joined by Messrs. COLE, REMSEN and CARROLL, who composed the rest of our party. We found MICHAEL, the sub-lessee of a contract to take six of us and baggage to the sea shore in three-quarters of an hour, ready and waiting, with his rackabones of a single horse. And as we passed along the beautiful Clove road and snuffed the fragrant country air, MICK found it useless to insist that there were high hills on the dead level of Flatbush, finally refused to raise a trot, and began to think that his attempt to make an honest penny with means so slight, was a dubious speculation.

At the bay of Canarsie we found Capt. FRANKLIN with his keen eye, his manly frame, his weather-beaten, sole-leather countenance, and his neat little sail boat, ready and prepared. A light, refreshing breeze soon put us through the marshes and on the fishing ground. We rigged for weak-fish, and were shortly riding at anchor with our lines sunk in the briny wave. With what interest we watch them! "I've got a bite!" "Haul him in!" "What is that?" "A black fish." "I've got something!" "A porgy." "Here's something!" "Oh! a spider crab." "Throw him out!" "No! let me see him!" And with what interest we examine these wonders of the deep! "Ha! I've got a large fellow now! He pulls dull and heavy, any way!" How anxious we all look. "There he is! a large fellow!" "Nothing but a dog-fish," says Capt. FRANKLIN. "Well, we want to see him; bring him in here." "What a mouth he has, just like a shark!" "Kill him; make him lie still." "Here's another black fish—a bass—a porgy—a grogan." "What's that?" "A sea toad." "A sea toad—small—good for nothing but a curiosity." "Ha, there is a fish on my line now; there is a fish!" "He's a large one; he's a lively fellow!" "What is it, Captain?" "It is a fluke. Be careful or you loose him; there, he's gone!" "A capital fish!" "Another bass—porgy—black fish." "What in all nature have you there? Not a foot long and yet wings nearly as large as cocoanut. He has claws too; what is it, Captain?" "A sea robbin. His tail is good eating." "Does he make that noise!" "Oh! hear his mournful peep!" "Throw him into the sea!" "No! we must keep and examine everything."

What a delightful breeze! How finely Rockaway looks over there! See those yachts at the Sea Side House, four of them are hoisting sail. There is to be a race. "What has got my line now? See how he runs! I can't hold him!" "Let out your line! Quick, COLE, he'll break your rod! Pull in now." "What is it, Captain?" "Let me take your rod and feel him! It's a dog fish, no. A fluke, no. It's a sheep's head, a noble fellow. See his stripes shine through the water." "A sheep's head! Hurrah!" "Be careful. There, let him play!" "How the reel flies!" "There, wind up now. Don't pull. Let go. Now bring him round. Take the gaff, CARROLL. There he goes." "Let's drown him." "He weanies." "Now the gaff. He's aboard, hurrah! Three cheers for COLE!" "No more fishing this forenoon. Now for dinner. Now, COLE, for some of Mr. NASH's 20-year old sherry."

The dinner was spread in the middle of the boat. A large cake of ice kept everything cool. The long ride of the morning, the tossing of the waves, the refreshing sea breeze and the excitement of the sport have given us all a keen appetite. No wonder, then, that the sandwiches of MRS. LYNDE, the ham and eggs of REMSEN, the lobster salad of CARROLL, and the old sherry of COLE, met with sudden and irremedial destruction. But like patriot-martyrs who die for their country's glory, they imparted enviable sensations to the hungry fishermen that survived them. With what a feeling of luxurious satiety we enjoyed the gentle tossing of the boat, the cool breeze, the boundless prospect and even the indifferent cigars, which MICK swore were real Havanas, better than could be had at the Astor, for which he had paid $5 per 100, and sold us as a matter of accommodation, at a dead loss, a package for 6s., and then, when we had tried two of them, refused to take the package back at half a dollar. "Shall we try the blue fish now, Captain?" "There is not wind enough. Let us go to Rockaway, we can reach it in half an hour," said CARROLL. "There's a grand view from the top of the Sea Side House." "Agreed!" "Look out for your heads, gentlemen, as I raise the sail," said Capt. FRANKLIN. The light wind took us slowly through the channel, and the yellow-legged snipe flew in small flocks around.

"What are those two large birds standing in the marsh, with light breast and brown backs, and looking so gravely upon us, Captain?" "They are heron, good eating when fat." "See those ladies in the sail-boat waving their handkerchiefs! They are ladies from Rockaway." "A cheer;—wave your hats." When we were within half a mile of Rockaway the wind died away. "Now, gentlemen," says Capt. FRANLIN, "the tide is ebbing, if you go to Rockaway there will be no more fishing to-day." "'Bout ship," says CARROLL, and we bore away for the fishing ground, where we anchored and took a few black-fish, when the wind freshened and the waves increased, and Captain FRANKLIN exclaimed, "There jumps a large blue-fish; now, gentlemen, away with your rods, get out your blue-fish tackle; look out for your heads as I make sail." "Why, Captain, these large hooks and heavy lines are strong enough to pull a man out of the boat." "You'll find you'll want them, gentlemen; the blue-fish weigh from four to twenty pounds, and a more savage fish does not swim." Our lines were all out some 200 feet, and the boat swiftly cutting the water, when a sudden jerk electrifies the arm of DODGE. "I've got him!" We look back, and a large fish springs several feet in the air. "Pull in your line quick as lightning, or he'll bite it off or tear out," says the Captain. The sweat starts from the excited forehead of DODGE, as his rapid arms draw in the line. The heavy jerks and desperate jumps are vain, and the blue-fish is safely landed in the boat. "Hurrah for DODGE! 'Bout ship; take care of your heads." The relentless boom sweeps off our hats, and the boat careens to the breeze; we repass the same ground. What starts REMSEN? He's got one. "Quick. REMSEN! speed, MALISE, speed!" In vain—one fearful jump, and the fish is gone.

What brings DODGE to his knees? Surely, it is not early piety; no, but a tremendous blue-fish! See him spring yonder on the lea, six feet in the air. What a monster! It is a desperate struggle! Now, DODGE, do your best! "No maiden's arm around thee's thrown." In vain! The blue-fish, resolved on liberty or death, sped rapidly forward some forty feet, and with the slack of line thus obtained, darted off sideways, and tore out, leaving friend DODGE with a queer look of wonder on his disappointed countenance.

No salmon-trout or sockollager of the Northern waters had ever so behaved, and counselor DODGE found himself without a precedent. Once more we passed over the ground, and another blue-fish broke away from REMSEN, and the persevering counselor landed another glorious fellow in the boat. Hurrah for the John Brown tract! Three cheers for DODGE!

Admonished by the declining sun, we bent our sail for the shore, and soon struck the beach of Canarsie. Where now was MICK? not here, but before our baggage was landed MICK with his cast-off omnibus rackabones rounded the point, and slowly approached. "How long might ye been waiting?" said MICK. "Not over two hours." "It was just 6 o'clock that I was to mate you." "Well, it is now half past seven." "Just half past siven it was that I was to be here. Sure, now, I'll take yer baggage, and yed be afther walkin' thro' this sand to the Point?" "Yes."

For the first half hour after we were in the wagon, there was a faint effort at a trot. This subsided into a steady walk. Anxious to be back in time to see the fireworks, we argued, urged, remonstrated and threatened, in vain. MICK denies the three-quarter of an hour contract, defied our power of refusing payment, and being ably seconded by rackabones, who seemed to be seriously debating the question whether he would even walk, carried the point. Events proved that MICK was right; for as we slowly plodded our way through Flatbush, that clear, cool evening, the whole of New-York and Brooklyn was before us, and brilliant fireworks from a thousand different points met our admiring gaze, and covered the whole scene with sparkling glories. No place in the City could have afforded anything like so grand a spectacle. Just as our slow pace was becoming too painful to bear, and rackabones to a dead stand, we fortunately met the omnibus of our contractor, turned him about, jumped out of the wagon and into the omnibus, and parted with MICK with a feeling of mutual satisfaction, and wending our devious way through fire-crackers, snakeheads and torpedoes, arrived safely at home by 11 o'clock. M.

The City Railroads.

To the Editor of the New-York Times

SIR: The difficulty now existing between the Railroad Companies and the citizens of New-York, is one which ought to be settled in courts of law; for whatever the result may be, it will be necessarily unsatisfactory to both parties. The interests of the two are so closely connected, that to attempt to divide them by a strict legal line, must be a positive injury to both. In the first place, locomotives and cars in the streets of a populous city, must always be objectionable, both from the reasons so feelingly expressed by your correspondent from Murray Hill, and the absolute peril to human life. No neighborhood which had the power would tolerate them for an instant, and no outcry against such a nuisance is too violent. But on the other hand, while the interests of that part of the City are of sufficient importance to justify the Corporation in excluding the Company from the privileges they now possess, these Railroads are something more than even a necessity; the prosperity of the City itself is bound up with theirs, and any obstruction or legal process which deprives them of proper and needful facilities of access to the trade of the City, is injurious to one as to the other.

The Railroad Companies themselves well understand how injurious to *their* interests this movement must be, but they are not by any means the only parties interested, and as the case now in point is but a commencement of a rule to be applied as the City increases, and which persistently threatens to drive the termini on both sides further and further up town, the inconvenience to the business community is likely to become a very serious matter. Therefore it is that we, who are interested in the progress and future prosperity of our thriving City, should earnestly and promptly devise some plan by which these conflicting interests could be accommodated, and the privileges of the Railroad Companies placed on a *permanent* footing.

In this view I suggest a plan which appears to me to be perfectly practicable, and while it would at once terminate all difficulties of a similar nature to the one now before us, would add immensely to the facilities of Railroad communication, and could be established on a system of permanent benefit to all. Let the Roads continue the line of rails on both sides of the City, along the line of the head of the docks, the tracks to be built on arches of brick or iron, of sufficient height to allow free communication on to the piers for all purposes. The line could be continued down to any point convenient, or might even be extended throughout and connect at the Battery. This would at once clear all our streets of these standing grievances, and would be no obstruction to any other carrying interests. The arches might be used as offices or stores for the merchandise landed at the various docks, and the dépôts and other needs of the Companies could be amply accommodated. Passengers and freight could be landed at various points with ease and expedition, and the smoke and other discomforts could never be an annoyance to any one.

Independent of the Freighting interest, in which every remove necessarily entails a serious additional expense, there is a very large part of the community who are deeply interested in this question, and would like to have a word. A free and ready access to the villages and towns on the Hudson and Sound is fast becoming impracticable, and many who would love to make their homes along the lines of the various Railroads in these sweet and pleasant places, away from the dusty City, are effectually prevented by the time consumed in the long and tedious horse travel to reach the locomotive. Soon this must be increased, and living out of the City limits in this direction will be impossible to many. As matters now stand, there must be an endless source of trouble and quarrel between the City and the Companies, inuring only to the benefit of the lawyers, and our immaculate politicians. I do not claim any superior advantages in the plan I have proposed, but offer it in the belief that any good common-sense adjustment is better than this wasteful expenditure of money and temper in Courts of Law, by two parties who are so necessary to each other's prosperity. W.

CLIFF STREET, Tuesday, July 13, 1858.

PROVIDENCE.

Effect of the Late Revulsion upon the Prosperity of New-England—Industry of Providence—The Cotton Manufacture—Description of a Mill—General Comfort and Good Condition of the Operatives—Printing Works—Failure of the Allen Works—A Successful Establishment Described.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

PROVIDENCE, Monday, July 12, 1858.

The accumulated wealth of New-England has doubtless been greatly reduced by the commercial and financial revulsion which swept over the country last year, and which yet continues to affect the industry of large classes of the people. There was no city and district in this part of the Union better able to meet this blow than Providence and the manufacturing region lying around it. In 1855 Providence had a population of 47,000, and its taxable property was returned as $56,296,000. This showed a very heavy proportion of *per capita* of the surplus results of industry—indicating that the people would be able to endure without personal suffering a considerable period of enforced idleness. The valleys of the Blackstone and Willimantic, and in fact of every other stream in this little State, of capacity sufficient to turn a wheel, are dotted with cotton and woolen mills and with iron works, which are noted for their extent, the costliness of their construction and the completeness of their arrangement. One of these establishments is soon to go into operation with 60,000 spindles, and is said to be the largest mill for the purpose in this country.

I was indebted to-day to the courteous kindness of the Hon. J F. SIMMONS for an opportunity to visit and examine in detail a cotton mill, of the first class, and an establishment for printing, bleaching and dyeing cottons for the domestic and foreign trade. The cotton mill belongs to what is called the *Des Laines* Company, because the works were originally erected for the manufacture of worsted goods known by that name. The *Des Laines* mill is running 28,000 or 30,000 spindles, and about 500 looms. It gives employment to 500 hands, of whom a large majority are girls and women. They are paid by the amount of work they perform, and their wages amount upon the average from $3 50 to $4 50 per week.

The average production of this mill, at the present time, is 3,000 pieces, of 40 yards each, per week. To meet a pressing demand, however, 3,500 pieces per week can be and have been turned out. This mill was compelled to suspend for ninety days during the period of most severe pressure, and was run during the ensuing sixty days at two-thirds time. The goods manufactured are printing-cloths, which are sent to Philadelphia to be printed into calico for mourning dresses. The reason of this is that an establishment exists in that city which excels all others in fixing dark and black colors. I was told, by the intelligent and gentlemanly foreman of the mill, that it is a characteristic of the trade that, when an establishment attains to a peculiar excellence in any one branch of the business, it becomes its specialty, and in that particular it is enabled to hold a monopoly of the trade—for a period, at least.

A great factory is associated in the minds of most persons with all that is hard and repulsive in labor, with pallid boys and girls struggling desperately for subsistence, with overtasked toil, with languor which deadens and smothers all the kindly emotions of life. Sad as are the pictures drawn of the condition of the overworked operative, I have no doubt that some of them are true; but these descriptions have yet but little application to the manufacturing system of New-England, or of any part of the United States. A denser population, and times of scarcity or prolonged commercial depression may make them true.

The establishment of which I am now speaking stands within an inclosure planted with trees and shrubs, in the midst of beautiful plots of grass, and beside a stream which has been suffered to retain its natural course between banks clothed with verdure. I remarked that, in coming out, the girls rejoiced in a liberal expansion of skirts, of which, of course, they must divest themselves before going to work in the mill, for in the interior arrangements the utmost economy of space is an object which cannot be disregarded.

The hours of labor are regulated by law, and are restricted to sixty-six hours per week, which may be distributed, I presume, among the six secular days as may be agreed upon between the hands and their employers. It was the last day of the week and the operatives looked, I thought, while at their work, jaded and fatigued, but some of the girls who were leaving the building after the completion of their tasks, had an elasticity of movement which modified the impression.

The mill is moved by a steam-engine of 350 horse power. The establishments in the immediate vicinity are operated by the water power of the stream, of which I have spoken. The cost of fuel for the engine is $9,000 per annum, but as the entire establishment is warmed in Winter from the heat of the furnaces, a considerable deduction from this sum must be made in order to arrive at the cost of the power obtained.

In the basement the cotton is passed through machinery which picks it to pieces and cleanses it of seed and foreign matter. It reaches the room above a mass of fleecy whiteness, like down or freshly fallen snow. It is then passed between rollers and becomes batts. The next process divides these batts into strips an inch wide. They all into huge tin cylinders, looking something like immense milk cans. The process of roving reduces these strips to a sort of loosely-spun wine. This roving is converted into yarn, as I suppose it is called, by machines filling the whole of one floor, attended by perhaps a hundred girls. This room, filled by so many hundreds of animate and inanimate machines, recalls the description of such an establishment by Mr. CLAY, who in enforcing his American system, asked with enthusiasm in one of his speeches, "Who has not seen and admired the movement of a great cotton mill, where machinery seems endowed with the intellect of man, and man has reduced to his will the elements of nature and the forces of matter?"

The yarn is spun into thread of the required thickness upon mules, which are simply iron frames extending across the building, of which the movable part is forced backward and forward by machinery about the distance that a woman walked from her spindle in the old days, when a spinning-wheel was one of the *penates* at every country fireside. By the outward movement the thread is spun, by the return it is rolled upon the bobbin. The mules in this mill were attended by boys alone.

Several processes intervene before the looms are reached. There are upwards of five hundred in this establishment, of which four or five are managed by each woman or girl.

The cloth in its crude state is of course unfit for market. It must pass through many hands before it can reach those of the merchant.

The temporary decline of business and the prodigious depreciation of property are shown in the disasters which have befallen the large print works of the Hon. PHILIP ALLEN & SONS. They are idle, as they have been for nine months. Their cost is believed by some to have been over one million of dollars, and they have been lately sold to a firm in Philadelphia for $125,000. A few years ago the firm of which Mr. ALLEN was the head was reported to be worth $3,000,000; it failed last Fall, and its paper, according to report, has been for sale at ten cents on the dollar. Such extinction of capital is almost fabulous. How much of it is real and how much constructive it is very difficult to decide, for certainly the great calico works which one year ago represented the net results of one million of dollars expended, are worth the same as they were then, that is, the use of them will be attended with the same results and will produce the same value as then. For the present, however, whatever may be its capacity, it stands a ruin, a monument of the revulsion and panic of 1857, and the consequent stagnation of 1858.

The printing works of Mr. RICHMOND, near the cotton mill which I have briefly described, are in full operation. They are capable of turning out 14,000 pieces per week, but the full aggregate of 700,000 pieces *per annum* would be probably above what could be produced with safety to the machinery. These works are under the direction of Mr. BOYD, a gentleman who unites two of the great faculties of CÆSAR, who could write the history of a war as well as he could fight a battle. Mr. BOYD has not only conducted these extensive works with signal success, through a period of great difficulties and of general disaster, but he can describe their operations with the graphic power, clearness and accuracy which give zest to curiosity, and fill the listener with pleasure and satisfaction.

The details of calico printing are altogether too numerous and technical for description in a communication of this kind. They are all deeply interesting. The exceeding simplicity of most of them brings to mind at every step of one's progress through the great establishment COLUMBUS' illustration of making the egg stand upon its end by slightly crushing its shell. Every process is perfectly easy and obvious after the way to do it is shown. There are so many of them, however, that the business calls into requisition the highest powers of combination in the management of the establishments. We have not yet arrived at that perfection in the art in this country which demands and encourages the minutest division of labor. In the Richmond Print-works, therefore, the department for designing the patterns and engraving them upon the metal plates or rollers from which they are transferred to the cloth is conducted within the establishment. This delicate branch of the business, it will be perceived, requires a very rare degree both of artistic and mechanical skill. It is under the charge of a brother of Mr. BOYD. The French are celebrated for their ingenuity and fancy in catching the public taste with designs for their light goods; but Mr. BOYD is of opinion that their genius in this respect is not superior to that of the Americans, but is only the more developed and encouraged by the demand for such productions, resulting from the more advanced state of their manufactures.

The beauty and merit of some of the numerous designs for printing patterns made by Mr. BOYD, and from which they are now working, are very great. They are highly creditable to him. A design having been matured in the artist's mind is committed to paper. It is then chased or engraved upon very hard steel, in the form of small cylindrical pieces. That engraving is transferred by pressure to copper rollers. Those rollers are covered with the proper colors, by smearing them in the same manner that printing ink is applied to the rollers which passes over the types. With a due degree of pressure the cloth is passed between this engraved roller and another, both revolving with a smart motion. Of course a great variety of other movements are necessary, which I cannot describe, not only to prepare the cloth to receive the impression, but to fix the colors, cleanse the cloth, measure it, and prepare it for packing. Any suitable description of these most interesting details, would fill a considerable volume. AQUIDAY.

The Actual Appropriations for the National Government for 1858-9.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, July 10, 1858.

It seems now to be an admitted fact, on all hands, that the next Presidential fight will be upon "Treasury statistics," and that "niggerism" will be overslaughed. Such being the case, it will be a matter of importance to both the Democracy and the Opposition to have correct data upon which to build their platforms. Mr. CRITTENDEN, I perceive, led off in the fight by announcing, at Covington, that Congress, at its last session, appropriated nearly one hundred millions of dollars for the support of the second year of Mr. BUCHANAN'S Administration. This was the first gun in the great battle of 1860, and as both parties may be disposed to take all advantages, I have prepared the following statement of appropriations, having had "the time and material for making a close examination of the subject." The statement is correct in every particular, and challenges criticism.

While the partisans are hurling their thunders at each other, it will be well for the people to be furnished with the plain truth, that they may draw their own conclusions from the premises. I shall deal in no "suppositions" nor "why nots?" but give the figures in detail, taken from the highest official sources:

Statement of appropriations made at the late session of the Thirty-fifth Congress for the support of the Federal Government, for the year ending June 30, 1859.

Treasury proper—Legislative Bill	$4,242,699 96
Treasury interior—Lands, Courts, &c.	1,884,408 65
Treasury civil expenses	999,856 94
Treasury customs	1,029,558 47
Treasury interior—civil expenses	561,165 50
Int. due State of Maine (indefinite) about	15,000 00
Amount due I. D. Andrews, about	53,000 00
American State papers, per annum	25,000 00
Expenses for collecting reve. from customs	3,600,000 00
Consular and Diplomatic bill	912,120 00
Army Bill	17,174,106 46
Military Academy, &c	2,041,472 14
Navy Bill	15,585,804 23
Indian Bill	2,231,896 85
Pension Bill	769,500 00
Miscellaneous, under indefinite and specific standing appropriations	3,059,910 14
Deficiency act for Post-office Department for revenue for fiscal year ending June 30, 1859	3,500,000 00
Interest on the public debt, (Stock)	1,445,314 35
Interest on Treasury loan, yet to be negotiated, say	1,000,000 00
Total	$61,033,543 69

Thus, I show the entire appropriations for the present fiscal year to be *sixty-one* millions of dollars, including the construction of the new sloops-of-war, and the interest of a million of dollars on a debt not yet created—and *not* a hundred millions, as stated by Senator CRITTENDEN, and as echoed and reëchoed through the country by the partisan press.

But the curious reader will desire to know how the figures are obtained by those who would deceive the people by false statements. It is in this wise. The revenues of the Post-Office Department are now deposited in the United States Treasury, and drawn out by regular appropriations by Congress. These appropriations are not in the ordinary language of "any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated," but the amount is appropriated "out of any money in the Treasury arising from the revenues *received from the Post Office Department.*" Nor does the Secretary of the Treasury, in submitting to Congress his estimates of appropriations, as required by law, include this Post-Office appropriation. It is a matter with which he has nothing to do, and which lies wholly withia the control of the Postmaster-General. We judge of things only by comparison. The appropriations by Congress are large or small only in comparison with appropriations heretofore made. This is a fair rule. Never before was the appropriation for the Post-Office Department, made out of its own revenues, set down to the expense of the Government. Postmaster-General BROWN asked and obtained permission to expend $14,000,000 of the revenue of his department,—not even in the reckless canvas of 1840 was it supposed that this expenditure was an item to be charged in the bill of extravagances against Mr. VAN BUREN. The deficiency of $3,500,000, comes out of the National Treasury, and is, of course, one of the items in the list of appropriations. Mr. CRITTENDEN would charge that list also with the $14,000,000 which is appropriated out of the Post-Office fund. Such a charge Mr. C. knows would be erroneous and without precedent.

Then, again, the Secretary of the Treasury, in his annual letter to Congress, reported an unexpended balance in the Treasury of $16,586,588 35, which the opposition claim should be added to the appropriations, and swell the sum, in order to show the extravagance of the present Democratic Congress. This is, indeed, "horse-chestnut" logic. A Black Republican Congress made lavish appropriations for the last fiscal year. A Democratic Administration declined expending the whole amount, and reports a surplus. That surplus is now charged as an item of extravagance against the present Congress. By such a process of reasoning Mr. CRITTENDEN will probably be able to convict every succeeding Congress of extravagance, as the same unexpended balance will, no doubt, be reported from year to year, until it is again returned to the Treasury.

In the above estimate I have not included a few small private appropriations which were made at the last session, including in the aggregate perhaps not more than three hundred thousand dollars. Let the politicians take notice. We have now furnished them with the facts. Misrepresentations will be without excuse. Q.

Personal.

The friends of Mr. F. S. COZZENS (Sparrow-grass) will learn, with pleasure, that he has so far recovered from his late severe illness as to be able to travel. He has gone to the Catskill Mountain House for a few days, in quest of mountain air.

Nearly all our artists have left town on their Summer rambles. The White Mountains have been deserted by the landscape painters, and there will be no more views of Conway in the next exhibition of the National Academy.

Mr. EDWIN A. STEVENS, who is quite prostrated with protracted and debilitating illness, is expected at Castle Point shortly; a portion of this beautiful mansion is being set in order for his reception.

FAGNANI has established himself in Paris, and has already commenced painting. His studio is at No. 122 Avenue des Champs Elysée, where he has had several distinguished sitters.

GEORGE H. BOUGHTON, the young landscape artist whose "Winter's Day" at the Academy was so much admired, has gone to Lake George for the Summer.

JAMES M. HART has left for the Housatonic, taking his brushes with him.

KENSETT has been out at Ramapo, and CHURCH has been at West Point.

HUBBARD and GIFFORD have gone along the line of the Erie Railroad.

GIGNOUX has gone to Quebec, to paint a view of that picturesque old city for WILLIAMS & STEVENS.

Mr. W. A. BUTLER, author of "Nothing to Wear," has a new Poem in the Press.

The Boston *Transcript* says: Mr. Albert Sumner, of Newport, R. I., his wife and child, some time since were shipwrecked, and all undoubtedly perished. By the presumption of the law, the wife and child died first, and the husband became entitled to the property. Mrs. Sumner was a daughter of the late Walter Channing, of this city, and enjoyed the income of a large estate. Under these circumstances more than $30,000 became legally vested in the late Mr. Sumner, and through him came to his mother, sister and his two brothers—Charles Sumner, our Senator, and George Sumner, Esq. The estate was administered upon by Mr. George Sumner, and, with the consent of all these heirs, the whole of this property, which the deceased had derived from his wife, has been surrendered to her relations.

Ezra W. Fletcher, of Northbridge, in his will, bequeathes $500 to the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions; to the American Home Missionary, $500; to the American Bible Society, $500; to the American Tract Society of New-York, $500; for a library in Whitinsville, $500, and the residue, as his executors shall designate, to the Sabbath-school cause, to the American and Foreign Christian Union, to the Society for the Promotion of Collegiate and Theological Education at the West, or to other religious, educational or benevolent objects.

Ex-Rev. J. S. Kalloch attended a religious meeting in Rockland, Me., a week ago Sunday evening, and took part in the proceedings. He got into a sharp discussion with Deacon Wilson, who was a prominent witness in the famous Kalloch trial, and Elder J. Baker, a Baptist preacher Mr. Kalloch took offence at some remarks of Elder Baker, which he understood to apply to him. The discussion and meeting were at length ended by the gas being turned off, leaving the audience in darkness.

President Buchanan drinks nothing stimulating except old rye whisky. I told him that you used to have the best that was distilled in our region, and he made me promise to see you and get him some if you had it. Could you let me have a barrel, or even a half a barrel, of the best you ever made? Write me. I will send a keg of it to the old chief if I can get it.

The Galveston *Civilian*, of the 30th ult., says: The remains of the Hon. Anson Jones, late President of the Republic of Texas, have been brought from Houston to Galveston, for final interment, and were followed to the grave by the Masonic fraternity and others, this morning, and deposited with the touching and impressive ceremonies of that order.

The *Christian Advocate and Journal* says the Rev. S. A. Steenson and wife, and the Rev. A. Cederholm, have sailed for Hamburg, whence they will take steamer to Christiana, *vid* Copenhagen. The presence and ministry of these brethren have been a source of great joy to the Scandinavians in the Bethel ship in this city.

We find in the Ontonagon, *Advocate* a call for a Convention at Ontonagon on the 25th of August next, to consider the propriety of forming a new Territorial Government, with a view to the erection of a new State, embracing the Upper Peninsula of Michigan, the northern part of Wisconsin, and the lake counties of Minnesota.

The Trenton *State Gazette* says: The Board of Bank Commissioners, including the Governor, Secretary of State and Attorney-General, made an official visit, last week, to Toms River, Hackensack and Paterson, for the purpose of examining into the affairs of the Banks located at those points.

Ex-President Pierce and wife were to leave Madeira on the 1st of June for Lisbon; thence, avoiding the larger European cities, for Vevay, in Switzerland, where he will spend the Summer. Mr. Nathaniel Hawthorne and Mr. John Howard March will be with him in Switzerland.

The Boston *Courier* recommends that when Mount Vernon shall have come into the possession of the nation, a statue of bronze or marble, in some appropriate part of the domain, be erected of the orator by whose efforts it has been secured.

Mary W. Marsh, of Westborough, has bequeathed the sum of $500 to Home Missions, subject to the direction of the Methodist Society in Milbury, and $400 to Foreign Missions, under the same direction.

The Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society will hold its eighth annual exhibition at Pittsburg, Sept. 28, continuing till Oct. 1, inclusive. The book of entries will be opened in Pittsburg on and after Sept. 1.

Horace Mann, President of Antioch College, has been elected President of the Faculty and Professor of Ethics in the Northwestern Christian University at Indianapolis.

Some wag, writing from Cairo, Ill., since the subsiding of the flood, says there are now in that city 452 distinct and different smells, *and several wards yet to hear from!*

The Savannah *Republican* learns that a biography of Governor Troup is in course of preparation by a member of the Savannah bar, who is abundantly competent to the task.

A fund has been started in Buffalo for the benefit of the widow of Mr. Gilbert, late commercial editor of the Buffalo *Commercial*.

Ex-President Millard Fillmore is suffering from inflammation of the eyes, and is obliged to forego reading.

Is the South undergoing Physical Degeneration?

From the Charleston Courier.

We have referred to the interesting researches of Prof. S. HENRY DICKSON, M. D., concerning the statistics of stature and weight of the population of the Southern States, and the gratifying conclusion thence derived that the physical conformation and development of the race were not degenerating in America or in the Southern States, as has been hinted by some philosophers.

These researches of Dr. DICKSON were first commenced through the Charleston *Medical Journal and Review*, of September, 1857, and are continued in the number for July, 1858.

We present a few data of the results for the information of our readers, who may not have access to a professional Review, although in this and in many other topics it has demonstrated a value and interest not limited to professional readers

The field of research thus far opened by Dr. DICKSON, promises interest and instruction—for two special reasons—in consideration of the opinion avowed in some quarters of Europe, that the Caucasian races have degenerated physically, as a result of high civilization and mental cultivation; and, secondly, in reference to the theories that have been urged regarding a special degeneracy in America. Apart from all practical applications of immediate conclusion, the inquiry is one of scientific value, and promises to yield, if faithfully carried out, a mass of facts valuable in themselves and in their anthropological relations.

Dr. DICKSON briefly suggests one great result of these inquiries, in illustrating the "powers of resistance to deleterious agencies, and the modes of compensation exhibited in the human constitution." He complains of the *vis inertiæ* which so often intercepts and prevents answers to the plainest and easiest questions. This complaint will be repeated by all who have had occasion to make inquiries in any department of statistics, involving the concurrent answers of many persons. In fact, we have not yet acquired and cultivated a sense of statistics, and in this State we are specially deficient. We waive general remarks, however, and proceed to our figures and results as presented by Dr. DICKSON.

Of the last class of the Medical College of this State and City, 216 in number, 141 members reported in answer to statistical inquiries. Of these, the average height is 5 feet 9 inches, the average weight 145½ pounds. The greatest height was 6 feet 5 inches, and the greatest weight 188 pounds. Of the whole number only 5 fell below 5 feet 6 inches in height.

Prof. J. C. NOTT reports 42 names from the University of Louisiana, giving average height 5 feet 10½ inches, average weight 145¼ pounds, and the average age 24 years 4 months.

The age is a matter of prime importance to all who would continue and apply these inquiries—so far, at least, as a discrimination between those who are in the years of academic and collegiate instruction, and those who are physically adult. The precise age at which the human body, under the most favorable nurture of surroundings, ceases its growth, is not definitely ascertained; and, as will be seen on reference to Dr. DICKSON's report, this is one distinct question to which his attention has been turned.

A list of 108 names, from the Tennessee University, reported at Prof. DICKSON's request by Prof. EVE, of that University, and President of the American Medical Association, gives the following results:

Average height	5 feet 10 inches.
Average weight	150 1 6 pounds.
Average age	24 years 6 months.

Some of these must have come to the weighing stand with extra "tare" on.

A list of 75 names from the Jefferson Medical College, gives average height 5 feet 9 inches, and average weight 145 pounds.

The Virginia Military Institute, at Lexington, Va., sends a list of 150 names, resulting in:

Average height	5 feet 9 inches.
Average weight	141¼ pounds.
Average age	18 years 5½ months.

The United States Military Academy, of West Point, reports 211 names, represented in:

Average height	5 feet 9 inches.
Average weight	143 1 16 pounds.
Average age	20 1-17 years.

Of the female stature, Dr. DICKSON also gives some reports.

A female academy reports a list of 52 pupils, between the ages of 12 and 21, averaging 14 years, 1 month, and giving the result: Average height, 5 feet; average weight, 100 1-5 pounds.

Another academy reports a list of 75 girls, in ages ranging from 12 to 18 years, and averaging 14 years 11 months. Average height 5 feet 1⅝ inches, and greatest height 5 feet 8¼ inches.

Partial and incomplete as these results are as yet, in reference to the number, variety and range of reports, the several reports have been fair and comprehensive.

The Berlin Free-Lovers—Letter from a Deserted Wife.

From the Detroit Free Press.

JEFFERSON, Ashtabula Co., Ohio, June 5, 1858.

MR. EDITOR: I saw an article in the Ashtabula *Telegraph* a few days since, taken from your paper, giving an account of the rescue of a young and lovely woman, by her husband, from the den of infamy at Berlin. I do not know the name of this lady or her husband, but my earnest prayer to God is, that she may never be led into such a temptation again, or be brought to know the depth of sorrow and degradation which that same infamous creed has brought upon me. Let her thank a kind Providence

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

United States Court of Claims.

CLAIM FOR DRAWBACK ON MANILA HATS, (ENTERED FOR EXPORT,) CONSUMED BY FIRE ON THEIR WAY TO STONINGTON, THE PORT OF EXPORTATION.

Phillips, administrator of Felt, vs. *The United States.*—(On argument upon petition.) The petitioner's intestate, on or about Dec. 6, 1838, purchased of Munsell & Lawrence, merchants, in the City of New-York, five cases or bales, containing 1,757 Manilla hats, of the value of $2,635 50. These cases of hats were imported into the United States from Manila, into the port of New-York, on or about the 17th day of July, 1838, and the duties imposed by law thereon, amounting to the sum of $545 94, were then paid by the importers.

On or about the 13th day of January, 1840, the petitioner's intestate shipped the goods on board the steamer *Lexington*, then bound to Stonington, Connecticut, intending to transport them to the port of Salem, in the District of Salem and Beverly, in Massachusetts, and thence to export them to Valparaiso, on the west coast of South America. From the time of their importation till their shipment on board the *Lexington*, they had remained in the cases in which they were imported. They "were duly entered at said port of New-York for exportation from said port of Salem; and said intestate, in all respects otherwise, complied with all the provisions of the laws of the United States regulating the exportation of goods, with a benefit of drawback from a port other than the port of original importation, and received from the Collector and Naval Officer of said District of the City of New-York a coastwise certificate, in the form for such case prescribed by law." The steamer *Lexington* sailed from New York, for Stonington, on the 13th day of January, 1840, having the goods on board, and while in the prosecution of her voyage was wholly destroyed by fire, "whereby said intestate, who was then on board said steamboat, died, and said goods and certificates were wholly lost and destroyed."

The petitioner insists that if the goods had arrived at Salem and been exported therefrom, his intestate would have been entitled to a drawback of $1,102 80; and he now claims that he is entitled to this sum, with interest, under the eighth section of the act of Congress approved March 28, 1854. (10 Stat. at L., pp. 270, 273.)

It was argued for the Government that the case presents no ground for relief to distinguish it in law from any other case where a citizen may lose by accident property for which he has paid. The circumstance that part of the price consisted of duties, and that he expected to get that part of it back when he shipped the goods at Salem, is not more material than that he expected to get back the balance of the purchase money at Valparaiso. The whole value was an insurable interest, and if he had insured, or neglected to insure, or became his own insurer, that neglect or assumption was one with which the Government had no concern. The presumption is, that the goods were insured, as that is the ordinary course of business among prudent business men whose means do not admit of their suffering a loss of the whole amount conveniently. The fact is now notorious that the grossest frauds have been practiced on the Government in obtaining restoration of duties on burnt goods by those who have already received back the amount of duties in the form of insurance.

It was argued for the claimant, that the suggestion that the debenture was to have gone toward the payment of the goods as a part of the price, is to be met by the consideration of what is understood to have been the custom of trade, in regard to goods bought on "long price," and in regard to those bought on "short price."

In the first instance, the purchaser, intending to reship, buys of the importer, who takes the debenture as part of the price of the goods, and when he receives it, passes it to the purchaser's credit.

When, however, the goods are sold at "short price"—the price having been agreed upon between the purchaser and importer—no such stipulation is made in regard to the debenture. It is understood between them that the purchaser is bound to obtain the debenture from the Custom-House, and hand it over to the importer; and, failing this, he becomes liable for the amount. This, however, is a matter wholly distinct from payment of the price of the goods, and the amount does not in any way form part of the bargain of Felt with Munsell & Lawrence, at "short price." Felt finds himself, when he ships the goods at New-York, in this position: He has certain goods for which he has paid, and in which, of course, he has an insurable interest; he is also under an obligation to see that a certain debenture is refunded to Munsell & Lawrence. The goods he insures; they are lost, and he receives his insurance from the underwriters. He is then bound to make good the amount of the debenture. This amount he pays to the importers, and now seeks to recover it back from the Government.

By the Court.—SCARBURGH, J.—*Held*: The 8th section of the act of March 28, 1854, is prospective only in its operation, and is, therefore, inapplicable to this case.

2. Even if it were construed to act retrospectively, still it would not embrace this case, which is not of the same character with either of the classes of cases for which that act provides.

3. There is no other law under which this claim can be sustained.

The Court reported adversely.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—JULY 13.

Before the Hon. Judges Davies, Wright, Ingraham and Sutherland.

Formal Denial of the Motion for a New Trial in Cancemi's Case.

The Court met this morning for the purpose of rendering the decision, formally, on the motion for a new trial in the case of Michael Cancemi, found guilty of the murder of Eugene Anderson. The prisoner was present.

Judge DAVIES delivered the opinion of the Court as follows:

In the case of *The People* vs. *Michael Cancemi*, in which the counsel for the defence moved for a new trial upon certain exceptions, the Court will now give its decision.

The first exception was in reference to the testimony of the officer, McEnniss, where he was asked in reference to what was found in the black frock-coat. We consider that all that testimony having been previously given, without exception, in the previous part of the trial, is nothing in this exception at all, and there was, in fact, enough to connect this coat with the prisoner, even if this were wanting. We therefore overrule the exception.

The second exception is in reference to the pistol. We think that testimony was properly admitted, because it was to be taken in connection with other evidence, already received. First we have the evidence of Simon Anoni and his wife Jane, who were there at the corner, that a person on the corner pointed a pistol; then we have the testimony of a pistol being seen in the hands of the man who was running, who changed it from one hand to the other, and put it in his pocket; and then we have the testimony of something seen thrown by the man as he was running through Howard-street; then we have the finding of the pistol at that place. We think it was competent evidence to go to the Jury, to enable them to say whether or not they believed it was a pistol in the hands of the prisoner. Therefore we do not see anything in the exceptions.

In reference to the testimony of Fleschi, when he was asked to give his reasons for the good character which the defendant sustained in Italy, as there was no impeachment of the good character of the prisoner at the bar, there was no necessity, nor any reason for the witness being called on the part of the prosecution to give any evidence in regard to the particular reasons or facts from which he deduced his opinion, or justified it, as to his good character. Character under these circumstances is general character, not character from particular facts and circumstances; and the good character is proved by the proof of good general character. Unless that is impeached the persons calling witnesses to prove the good character cannot go with the facts and circumstances. We think, therefore, that the ruling of the Court was correct.

As to the paper taken from the defendant's house, we do not think that is material.

As to the sixth point, in relation to proving the declarations by Webb, we think that the defendant could not prove what Webb had said as to the receipt of any money, unless he had been asked the question in the first instance.

The motion for a new trial is therefore denied.

*Mr. Blunt*man—The Court will please note our exception to its ruling.

Judge INGRAHAM said, as his individual opinion, that he thought the testimony as to the reasons for defendant's good character in Italy was admissible; but inasmuch as good character was admitted, the exclusion of that testimony did not affect the prisoner, because the Jury was bound to take it as a settled fact that the defendant's character was good.

The prisoner was then remanded to the care of the Sheriff, and conducted back to the prison.

The General Term was then adjourned until 11 o'clock on the 23d day of August next.

The next proceeding on the part of the counsel for the prisoner, will be to procure a stay of proceedings from one of the Judges of the Supreme Court—which is discretionary with the Judge—and take out a writ of error, by which the record of the Court and the exceptions are sent to the Court of Appeals. We understand that the counsel for the prisoner will pursue this course.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—JULY 13.

Before the Hon. Judge Ingraham.

DECISIONS.

In re the petition of William Coit, Guardian, &c.—Ordered to be referred to ex-Judge Mitchell, to inquire into the judgment and report.

Henry E. Clark, et al. vs. Alonzo F. Brown, et al.—Motion granted. Costs of plaintiff to abide the event.

In re the petition of Susan Chichester, &c.—Order of reference to ex-Judge Mitchell.

Thomas B. Leggett vs. *Frederick C. Gossling.*—Judgment of foreclosure and sale ordered.

David Buell vs. *Harvey M. Brehad.*—Ordered that a witness in the case be examined.

COMMON PLEAS—JULY 13.

Before the Hon. Judge Hilton.

The argument in the case of the Harlem Railroad Company against the Corporation and Police Commissioners was continued. Ex-Judge Bronson was heard for the property owners. Charles O'Conor will be heard for the Railroad Company to-morrow.

A WALDENSIAN COLONY.—We have received a note from Mr. E. LORREAUX, French Protestant Missionary, informing us that a beginning has been made of the Waldensian colony. The position chosen is near the Odell Station, on the Chicago, Alton and St. Louis Railroad, Livingston County, Illinois, where 3,500 acres have been procured at a reasonable rate, and eight heads of families have become the pioneers of the settlement. Others are anxious to join them, but as yet they have only been able to build a board shanty, and buy a few yoke of exen to prepare the ground. He remarks that they are very poor, and unless American friends can do something for them they will suffer.—*Presbyterian.*

The Monroe Guard of Honor—Testimony Before the Court of Inquiry—Col. N. B. Labau, of the Fifty-fifth, Presiding.

The Court of Inquiry, called by Gen. HALL, to inquire into the truth of certain charges affecting the honor of members of the 8th Regiment, while acting as a guard of honor to the remains of the late President MONROE, at the City Hall, met, Monday evening, at the Arsenal in Elm-street, corner of White-street. Lieut. Col. N. B. LABAU, of the 55th Regiment, constituted the Court; Major ANTHON, attached to the Brigade Staff, acted as Judge Advocate.

Colonel George Lyons, of the 8th Regiment, sworn, says—Captain Burger and a portion of his command were, on the evening of July 2, directed to take charge of the remains of the late President Monroe, at the City Hall; there were also detailed three from Company A, two from Company D, three from E; two from G, and two from H; Captain Burger and First Lieutenant Bradford, of Company C, were the only officers detailed; there were no others present that night to my knowledge; on the morning of the 3d of July; Captain Leander Buck and Company F were to relieve Captain Burger and his command at five o'clock; I found him there when I called in the morning; Captain Buck and Lieutenants Gregory and Allen were in command of Company F.

Mrs. Sarah Taylor sworn, says: I reside at the City Hall; Mr. Taylor, the keeper of the Hall, is my husband; I was in the City Hall on the night of the 2d and morning of the 3d of July; my apartments are on the first floor, very close to the staircase; guard was kept over the remains of Ex President Monroe, in the Governor's room; the military also occupied the first part of the Court of Common Pleas; the Governor's room is in the middle of the building, second floor, at the head of the stairs; the Common Pleas, first part, is the next room to it, on the left-hand side, on the opposite side of the corridor, close to the staircase; I slept in the building all night, retiring at half past nine o'clock, and rising, I suppose, at half past five; I did not hear any noise or disturbance during the night, nor in the morning; I visited the Governor's room and the Common Pleas room on Saturday morning; those rooms were occupied by the military at the time; it was about 7 o'clock when I was in the Common Pleas room; the military was just gone; the Common Pleas room appeared to be in good order, everything in its place, except that the chairs were a little bit out of order; I don't very often examine rooms where juries have been sitting, but I think I have done so; the appearance of this room was not any worse than a jury room would be, and not as bad, I don't think; Mrs. Burns was about to arrange the room when I went up.

By Mr. Betts—(Counsel for Company C)—I saw a company go away that morning—could not tell what one—before 8 o'clock; I did not see any marks of intoxication in any of the officers or men of that company that morning; I did not see any furniture broken when I went into the Court-room; nothing at all was broken except a tumbler, which had a little piece broken out of it; the room was not at all in a dilapidated condition, nor did it require any repairs before it could be used as a Court-room; my room was so situated that I could have heard any singing or loud noise from the room occupied by Company C very plainly.

Mrs. Elizabeth Burns, sworn, says: My business on the 2d and 3d of July was cleaning the Court-rooms in the City Hall; on Saturday morning I came to the City Hall about 6 o'clock, or a little after; I did not hear any noise or disturbance there; I was in No. 10, Common Pleas, No. 1; I think it was about 6½ o'clock when I went into the Court-room; there were soldiers present then; they were sitting down; one of them was standing up; I did not hear any loud and boisterous conversation among them; I did not think any of them were intoxicated; did not notice drink on any person; the furniture was in the same condition as usual; none of it was broken; I did not notice anything on the carpet but pieces of cigars, and marks of dirty feet; I did not clean the room on Saturday, because the men did not wish dust to get on their clothes; I cleaned it on Monday—no, Tuesday, the day after the 4th of July.

By Counsel—When I first went into the room, it was not to my knowledge in a dilapidated condition, and did not require any repairs before it could be used by the Court, except, to clean it up; I don't think the Court has held its sittings there since; I did not see anything broken that would need carpenter or mason-work in consequence of the occupancy of the company that night, before it would be fit for the sittings of the Court; it was in about the same condition as a jury room, only it had been longer without being cleaned.

By the Court—I did not see any liquor in the room.

By Counsel—I did not see any broken bottles, pitchers or decanters on the floor; there was only one glass broken; I was around the Hall that morning about an hour, but did not wait until the company marched off.

Thomas H. Landon, sworn, says—I am a clerk in the office of the Court of Common Pleas; I was in the Court-room of Common Pleas, Part I., on the morning of the 3d of July, between nine and ten o'clock; I went three feet into the room; I saw three military men occupying the Judge's desk, and several bystanders; I did not notice if they were military men; I did not remain long; one of the military men, as near as I could judge, was writing; the others were talking to each other; their language was not boisterous, and so far as I saw they were not drinking or carousing; I took a general look at the room; I could not give any particulars as to furniture; the room itself looked in quite a disordered state; everything looked mussed and tumbled about; I did not see any liquor there; I could not swear that the Court-room would have required repairs in consequence of its occupation by the military that night; it is now undergoing repairs, but it required repairs before; I saw nothing to warrant such a statement.

By Counsel—I did not see any furniture that was broken, nor any broken bottles, decanters or pitchers on the floor; I did not go far enough into the room, and if such had been the fact, I could not have seen it.

William H. Brown, sworn, says—I am one of the officers of the Court of Common Pleas; I was in Part I. on the morning of the 3d of July, about half past eight; I think there were then four persons in the room, two of them military, and two not; one of the soldiers was sitting in the Judge's chair, the other in the audience part; the one that was sitting in the Judge's chair was doing nothing that I know of; the room was dirty and very much disordered; I saw no furniture broken; there was a tumbler broken, one pitcher sitting on the table, two decanters, a tureen and a waiter with some tumblers on it; the tumbler was the only article that I saw broken.

By Counsel—I don't know that the disordered state of the room of which I spoke was any more than the arrangement of the chairs for sleeping; neither of the military men was making a maudlin speech, or showed any signs of intoxication; I don't know that I saw a company march off guard that morning.

Mrs. Sarah Heron, sworn, says—On the evening of the 2d I took up ice-water to the soldiers at half past ten o'clock; that was the last time I went up that night; the soldiers who occupied the Court-room were sitting there, but not drinking while I was there; they were not boisterous or noisy; I did not see any wines or liquors there; I did not remain in the City Hall all night; I next saw the room at five o'clock in the morning; the same soldiers were there then; they were sitting and talking; none of them were drinking; I did not see any decanters or bottles; nothing but the pitcher I took up, and a small one; none of the furniture was broken; the carpet was not stained nor injured; I was there when the soldiers who had been there all night marched out and the fresh ones came in; the newcomers behaved well; they did not bring in any liquor or bottles of any kind; there was no loud or boisterous conversation among them; I was in the room from five until they were dismissed, in and out; I next entered the room about seven o'clock; I did not see any one there then; the room was in the same condition; I do not know if the room was subsequently locked, and did not enter the room on that day; I was there in the Hall until the body was removed.

By Counsel—During that night and next morning I did not see any soldier or officer manifest any sign of intoxication; when they marched off I did not see any man of that regiment fall down; out two of the 7th Regiment were fetched into the Hall overcome by the heat, and were taken into Mrs. Taylor's; they were not intoxicated at all; they were brought in at the time the funeral was about to start.

James Taylor, sworn, says—My business is to live in the Hall and take care of it; I was in the Hall on the evening of the 2d and morning of the 3d; I did not visit the Common Pleas room on the evening of the 2d, nor on the morning of the 3d; Part I. Common Pleas was occupied by the military; I gave them that room; I don't recollect particularly of hearing any noise or disturbance from that room; they might have been a little noisy and I not hear it; I did not enter the Common Pleas room after they left until the Tuesday following; when I gave them possession the room was clean; when I went in on Tuesday, it had not been cleaned, but was just as they left it; there were more chairs there than belonged to the room, the officers having brought them in and piled them up to be out of the way of the crowd on the 4th; the floor was about as it is after the adjournment of the Court, it looked as if it wanted to be cleaned up.

By Counsel—The chairs were put in the room by Mr. Major, officer of the Court; I tried to get into the room after the troops left, but could not; I rather suspect the door was fastened by Mr. Major, but I don't know of my own knowledge; Mr. Major told me, I believe, that the room was fastened to preserve the chairs that were put there on deposit; I was refused admission to the room on that account.

John Major, sworn, says: I am an officer of the Court of Common Pleas; I was in Common Pleas, Part I, on the morning of July 3, about ten o'clock; I believe there were then two or three individuals there, one gentleman dressed in military; they were talking, but not noisily, nor anything of the kind; the room was a little upset, and dirt around the matting at the entrance, and stumps of cigars around, and chairs moved round out of place; there were no bottles or decanters; I think there was one broken glass on a waiter standing in front of the Judge's desk; I locked up the room, because I moved all the chairs in to keep them, so that they should not be taken on the 5th; braced the door inside, and locked it on the outside; I locked the door for the purpose of protecting those chairs.

Allan McKeechney, an officer of the Court of Common Pleas, testified that he was in the Court of Common Pleas about eleven o'clock on Saturday morning; the floor was dirty, as though persons had been smoking, and threw their cigars down; there was a pitcher and tumblers on the table, but no decanters or bottles; Officers Brown, Major and myself were the only officers in the room, I think, on that morning.

The Judge-Advocate rested.

Mr. Betts asked permission to put a few of the officers of the two companies implicated on the stand.

The Judge Advocate stated that such a course was contrary to military law. He held that it would be a doubtful favor to allow the officers to testify in their own behalf.

Mr. Betts offered to put every officer and every member of the companies implicated upon the stand; they courted the closest scrutiny.

The Court held that there was no evidence against the officers or men, and that it was not necessary to make any such examination, and indeed it would be contrary to military law. The offer could, however, go upon the record.

Mr. Betts then offered to place upon the stand a member of Company H, who was present through the whole time these companies were on duty. He desired to show that these charges were without foundation. The officers were not satisfied with negative evidence; they merely wished to give the charges the most emphatic denial.

The Judge-Advocate stated that in this case the military authorities demanded a strict, thorough and impartial investigation; a Court of Inquiry must be guided by certain rules; the decision of the Court must be based upon the evidence of disinterested parties, and not upon the testimony of those who were interested. The gentleman had the benefit of the effect of his offer, and might enter it at length upon the minutes.

The Court decided that the offer came under the same ruling as the former one.

The offer was entered at length upon the minutes, and the Court adjourned *sine die*.

General HALL was present during the whole investigation. The finding of the Court was not announced, but it will doubtless entirely exonerate the Company from the charges.

The First Mormon Settlement—Its Temple.

A correspondent from Kirtland, Ohio, gives the following. His letter dates from a small township situated in Lake County, about twenty miles east of Cleveland. The town is somewhat celebrated for being the first settlement of JOE SMITH and his followers in the United States. The population about the year 1834-5 was nearly five thousand—mostly of the Mormon faith; now it has not far from fifteen hundred, very few of whom claim allegiance to believe in the doctrines of the "Latter day Saints," as promulgated by BRIGHAM YOUNG. He says:

Here the Mormons laid out streets, highways, city lots, built steam-mills, large "blocks" for stores, shops, &c., and made all the preparations necessary for building up a "City of Zion." Here, too, they erected a temple, on which is inscribed, "House of the Lord, built by the Church of the Latter-day Saints, A. D., 1834," and which still stands, not as one on a sure foundation, but as one upon the quicksands of superstition, bigotry, and fanaticism, which the winds of religious liberty, good order, and moral sociality are fast blowing to decay.

The original internal arrangements of this temple were rather interesting to the visitor. The building is two stories high, of twenty-six feet each, having a large attic; each story had four pulpits, or priestly desks, at either end, one rising above and in rear of the other, and indicating by certain letters in front the official character of the priests. In the centre, the seats for the multitude were arranged much like those in our churches at the present day, except that they were movable, so that the congregation might face either east or west, (the pulpits being at the east and west ends.)

Overhanging the audience were four curtains on rollers, so situated that when unrolled the house would be divided into four equal compartments, each having a speaker, and each speaker having a similar screen or drop-curtain to exclude his appearance from three-fourths of the house and congregation.

The attic was divided into four compartments for schools, designed to teach the Hebrew language. A celebrated Hebrew scholar, named SHIRAS, a gentleman to whom the Rev. Dr. STEWART often referred in Hebrew authority, had at times a very flourishing school among the Saints.

In this place BRIGHAM YOUNG lived, at one time a Methodist preacher, and was converted (or professed to be) to the faith of the Saints, and became one of their priests.

Dr. BOYINGTON, the geologist, who has been employed by the Government, was one of their number, distinguished among the people of Zion as a teacher and preacher to the chosen ones.

The Association in a short time became unpopular; trials and persecutions from the "Gentile" world led some to abandon their faith, but the larger portion left with their leader, JOE SMITH, for Missouri, about twenty years since; and nearly the only evidence of their former prosperity, or, I might say, habitation here, is the "Temple," now fast crumbling to ruin; soon to pass into obscurity and to be numbered with the things that were. The mills, shops and stores, and many of the dwellings, are decayed, torn down or unoccupied. There yet stands, however, a large unoccupied three-story house, known as the "Boston House," built by two maiden ladies converted to the Mormon faith. Whether they have gone to find husbands in the promised land, or live a life of celibacy, or have been called to that unknown country which all must occupy, your correspondent is not informed.

The Capitol Extension at Washington.

From the Washington Union.

This work is steadily progressing, and there is every reason to expect that the Senate will be able to take possession of their new hall at the next session. In the north wing, on every side may be seen the marks of progress, and the "busy note of preparation" gives warning that all due diligence is being made to give the representatives of the sovereign States "ample room and verge enough" for the discharge of their legislative functions, instead of the former hall, in which they had but little room, and the sovereign people in the galleries still less. On passing through the corridors and viewing the various committee rooms in the north wing, on the one hand may be seen a group of imported artists, adorning the walls and ceilings with groups and figures, animate and inanimate—duopedal, quadrupedal, and multipedal—representing objects in heaven and on earth, and some which have no existence beyond the fertile brain of the delineator—in all the colors of the rainbow, and many others which are not in the rainbow—with flowers and fruit, which could only have grown in Utopia—ornamented with scrolls, volutes, and circumvolutes medillions and all the other imaginable forms which can be made by the combination of straight lines, curved lines, and crooked lines, and covering every visible inch of surface, with the most lavish profusion, apparently with the idea that, as nature abhors a vacuum, so does the intelligent eye abhor a plain surface. In other rooms the workmen are busily engaged in laying down those expensive encaustic tiles, which are destined, like the gems in the dark, unfathomed caves of ocean, to be hidden from every eye, as soon as the rooms are occupied, by a covering of carpet. The Senate Chamber is still far from completion, although much has been done since we last took a view of it. The work on the new dome is slowly progressing, as far as visible results are concerned; but the progress is uninterrupted. There are only about twenty men now employed, in consequence of the iron being furnished slowly. In the south wing the various committee-rooms have been fitted up in the same gaudy and ostentatious manner as in the north wing; but enough has been said on the subject.

In each wing the main staircases are now being built, and form a fine exhibition of American marble, which we confidently assert is equal to any in the world.

Squabble in an Indiana Bank—A "Run."

The New-Albany *Tribune* has the following in regard to some banking transactions in that city. It says: "For some time past there has been considerable excitement in financial circles in regard to runs upon the Branch Bank in this city. The history of the matter is about as follows: At the last term of the Circuit Court, suit was brought by the Bank against certain parties upon a protested acceptance for $1,600, and against JOHN BRIGGS as indorser. When the case was called, the Bank proposed to dismiss it so far as first parties were concerned, and take a judgment against Mr. BRIGGS. A judgment was not given. Mr. BRIGGS became incensed at the Bank, and soon after presented $1,000 of its notes, which were redeemed in five-cent pieces. This still further incensed Mr. BRIGGS, and he has continued to "run" upon the Bank. At one time he drew nearly $9,000 in gold. On Wednesday he presented $6,500 in notes of the Bank. Mr. MANN, the Cashier, counted out $1,600 of the notes, and presented the acceptance in payment. Mr. BRIGGS demanded his notes or the gold, and after some hot words the notes were returned.

On Thursday WILLIAM LOCKWOOD presented one hundred dollars of the notes of the Bank. He was offered silver for them, which he refused. Yesterday ALEX. DOWLING, a Notary Public, presented the same notes, and demanded the gold. Mr. MANN counted out ninety dollars in silver and ten in gold. Mr. D. examined the silver and finding that it had been coined since 1853, and was consequently not pure silver, refused it, and demanded his notes again. Mr. MANN refused to give them up, or to redeem them in gold. Mr. DOWLING, being thus placed in a bad dilemma, proceeded to the office of Mr. JOHN S. DAVIS to consult him. Mr. DAVIS returned to the Bank with Mr. DOWLING and asked Mr. MANN to give up the notes or redeem in gold. He refused to do either. Messrs. DAVIS and DOWLING then proceeded behind the counter, when DOWLING and MANN both seized the package of notes, and DAVIS seized MANN's wrist and wrenched them from him. In the scuffle a ten-dollar bill was dropped and a five dollar bill torn in two. Mr. MANN then ordered the parties out of the Bank."

Miscellaneous.

The total receipts of Common School moneys in Canada in 1857 amounted to £322,524 0s. 7d., being an increase of £33,601 18s. on the receipts of the year 1856. The amount of Legislative School Grant apportioned to the Municipalities in aid of Common Schools in 1857 was £32,951 13s. 4d. The law required an equal sum to be raised by Municipal assessment to entitle the Municipalities to this aid. The sum actually provided by Municipal assessments was £60,778 17s. 1d., £27,827 3s. 9d. more than the law required, and an increase of £6,252 1s. 4d. on the Municipal assessment of the year 1856. The Municipalities, therefore, voluntarily assessed themselves in 1857 nearly twice the amount required by law, in order to entitle them to the Legislative grant.

The *San Antonian Texan*, of the 20th ult., has intelligence that there is much excitement among the Mexican population in reference to the repeated outrages against them of late, especially in Karnes and Goliad counties, information being received of another Mexican being killed and one wounded, near Goliad, a few days since. There was to be a large meeting of this class of citizens at two different places on ranches, to take into consideration the propriety of leaving the country for Mexico, where they have some fine inducements held out to them.

The cars on the West Philadelphia Passenger Railway have commenced running. The road is completed from Eighth-street, westward along Market-street to Logan street, in West Philadelphia, and along Logan to Haverford. The road is in good running order, and the cars are similar to those on the Fifth and Sixth-street road.

HARVEST PROSPECTS.

We continue to-day the publication of condensed extracts of letters received at the Commercial Agency of Messrs. MCKILLOP & WOOD, No. 5 Beekman-street, (in the Park Bank Building.) These extracts are prepared exclusively for the TIMES. It should be stated that these accounts are from intelligent observers, who are not interested in selling produce, and who only allude to the state of the crops for the purpose of showing the general business prospects in their several localities.

ILLINOIS.

The Carlinville *Democrat*, July 8, says: "We have the past week passed through Macoupin, Sangamon, Morgan, Scott and Greene, and find an abundant wheat crop in each—so large, that after two weeks incessant toil, farmers are not half through wheat harvest alone. The heads are short, but the grain is good, and the great abundance of wheat must bring in considerable money, even if prices are low. Oats are about ordinary, and nearly ready to harvest. Grass is remarkably good—some farmers are cutting now. Corn is not so good in this and Sangamon counties as in Morgan, Scott and Greene. The latter counties will raise nearly a full crop, with an abundance of old corn, while in the former there cannot be over half a crop, if it all escapes the frost, with but little old corn."

Bloomington, McLean County.—Generally we would say that the wheat crop is likely to prove a failure in our county, and the corn crop must be short.

MICHIGAN.

The Detroit *Free Press*, July 9, says: "Already has the harvest begun in portions of the State. In some of the southern and southwestern counties, farmers commenced cutting their wheat last Monday, and throughout that section it is thought that this week will see the harvest well under way. Many fears have been expressed for the wheat crop on account of the ravages of the weevil. These fears have some foundation in truth, although these ravages are not so extensive as many would have us believe. The weevil, to be sure, will damage the wheat crop of the State to some extent, but not sufficiently to diminish the total amount of the harvest by any considerable quantity. Very many have feared that the crops would be injured by rust, but we are not advised as yet of the existence of any in any part of the State. Corn looks decidedly well. That which was first planted, where the seed proved good, is now as forward as the crop was last year at this time. That which was replanted is, to be sure, quite small, but the warm weather of the last few weeks has pushed it forward very fast, and a continuance of the same weather for a few weeks more will place the result of the harvest beyond a doubt."

VIRGINIA.

Half a crop of inferior wheat is reported in Caroline County. The same from Stafford. In King George, Westmoreland, and the Northern Neck counties generally, the accounts are gloomy. In Fairfax, and Prince William, and Loudoun, there is a better yield than it was thought there would be—but still some damage. In the Valley counties, generally, an average crop—in some of them still better. The Lynchburg *Republican* says: "The farmers have finished their harvest. For quantity and quality it is the meanest crop cut in Eastern Virginia for many years. The Bristol *News* says that, owing to the rust, fly, and other causes, the wheat crop in Southwestern Virginia will not be more than half an average crop."

MISSISSIPPI.

Port Gibson, Claiborne County.—The products of this county are chiefly cotton, corn, &c.; being a hilly county, principally upland, is not subject to overflow. The prospects now are very fine. Old planters say they never saw the prospects of the cotton crop better at this season of the year.

Greene County.—The products of this county are chiefly stock, corn and some cotton. There is not much cotton raised in this county, but the prospects of the cotton, as well as the corn crop, are good.

Gainesville, Hancock County.—The products of this county are chiefly tar, timber, stock and cotton. The prospects now are good. Business has an upward tendency in this county.

Harrison County—The products of this county are chiefly timber and stock. The prospects of the harvest in the adjoining country are rather flattering.

Lexington, Holmes County—The products of this county are chiefly cotton, corn, oats and potatoes. The prospects now are that a good crop of all will be made, except the oat crop.

Jackson County—The products of this county are chiefly cattle and timber. There is but little cotton raised here. Corn crops are fine; prospects now are very good.

Perry County—The products of this county are principally timber, cattle and some cotton. We raise generally enough corn for home consumption. The prospects now are good.

TEXAS.

Bastrop, Bastrop County—The products of this county are chiefly cotton and corn. The prospects now look crops are quite promising.

Port Lavacca, Calhoun County—The products of this county are principally corn and stock, and the prospects now of the corn crop are very good.

Goliad, Goliad County—The products of this county are chiefly stock, corn and a little cotton. The prospects of the corn and cotton crops are good.

Gonzales, Gonzales County—This county produces chiefly corn, cotton, oats, wheat, &c., and the prospects now are very fine for abundant crops.

San Marcos, Hays County—The products are chiefly cotton and corn. The prospects now are encouraging beyond precedent, and if the season continues favorable through this month, (July,) breadstuffs will be lower than ever heretofore in Texas.

Corpus Christi, Nueces County—This county produces corn, stock, and some cotton, though limited, as yet. The prospects now are good.

Rio Grand City, Starr County—The products of this county are principally corn, cotton and stock. The prospects now of both crops are good.

Victoria, Victoria County—This county produces chiefly cotton and corn. The prospects now are excellent; never were better.

Huntsville, Walker County—The products are chiefly corn and cotton. The prospects now are very favorable for both crops. In some portions of the county, corn has suffered for the want of rain, but as a general thing, the greatest abundance will be raised. The corn crop is now a "fixed fact." The seasons so far, have been very favorable on cotton, and if they continue, and no disaster happens, a fine crop of cotton may be anticipated.

Loredo, Webb County—The products are corn, stock and some cotton. The prospects of both crops now are good.

A DUEL PREVENTED.—The Vicksburg *Whig* of the 29th ult. informs us that the difficulty between Messrs. CLAY and SCOTT, of Louisiana, who crossed over into this State for the purpose of settling an affair of honor, has been, we are glad to state, amicably and honorably adjusted. So also has been the difficulty between Mr. SCOTT and his second, Mr. PITCHER. The principals in this affair are candidates for a vacant seat in the Legislature of Louisiana, from the parish of East Feliciana. The difficulty originated in a public debate about a month ago. Mr. CLAY formerly resided in Kentucky, and is a nephew of HENRY CLAY. About two years ago, while residing in Kentucky, he fought a duel in Ohio, with a brother of SCOTT, wounding him severely. SCOTT is also from Kentucky, and both have only been residents of Louisiana a short time. SCOTT was the challenging party. The duel was to have come off last Saturday, at 11 o'clock, on the hill just above Vicksburg, on the river—weapons, pistols. The friends of these gentlemen should congratulate themselves on the adjustment of the difficulty, as both gentlemen are reported "dead shots," and had been practicing for nearly a month.

A FATHER KILLS THE SEDUCER OF HIS CHILD.—The Vicksburg *Sun*, of the 25th ult., gives full particulars of the killing of Dr. MITCHELL, by PARKER WILLIAMS, near Lake Bolivar: "As soon as Mr. WILLIAMS was made aware that his daughter had been ruined by Dr. MITCHELL, the family physician—a man in whom he had ever placed the most implicit confidence, and for whom he had ever entertained the profoundest esteem and respect—he sent for Dr. MITCHELL, who immediately repaired to the house upon which he had brought so much misery, and as he was on the point of extending his hand to Mr. WILLIAMS, the father pulled out his pistol and shot him dead. Dr. MITCHELL formerly lived in this County, where his wife is residing at present. His slayer immediately gave himself up to the proper authorities, and his trial will come off at an early day.

MARKET REPORTS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, July 13, 1858—6 P. M.

The receipts of the leading kinds of Produce, since noon of yesterday, have been: 59 bbls. Ashes, 9,727 bbls. Flour, 31,186 bushels Wheat, 21,803 bushels Corn, 6,600 bushels Oats, 1,342 pkgs. Provisions, and 446 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales 70 bbls. at $6 for Pots, and $6 12½ for Pearls, ℔ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—The demand has been more animated, and sales have been made of 3,000 bags Java, (per *Rientje.*) previous to arrival, on private terms; 100 bags Java at 15¼c.@15½c.; 235 bags Maracaibo at 11½c.@12c.; at 350 bags Rio at 10¾c.@11c. ℔ lb. Messrs. WM. SCOTT & SON report, for the week ending to-day, receipts of 9,028 bags Rio; sales of 6,918 bags do. Stock on hand this morning, 42,465 pkgs. of all kinds, including 15,004 bags Rio, 8,100 bags Bahia, 6,000 bags St. Domingo, 5,200 bags Laguayra, 4,611 bags Maracaibo, 2,800 bags Java, and 750 mats Java. The closing quotations are as follows: Java, 15c.@17c.; Maracaibo, 11c@12¾c.; Laguayra, 11¼c.@11½c.; Rio, 9¾c.@11½c.; Bahia, 9¾c.@9¼c.; all 4 months; and St. Domingo, 9c.@9¼c., cash, ℔ lb.

COTTON—Is in lively request at advancing prices. Sales 3,000 bales, including Middling Upland, at 12½c., and other grades at proportionate rates, ℔ lb.

DYEWOODS—Sales 400 tons Laguna Logwood, for export, on terms not disclosed.

FISH—Dry Cod and Mackerel are rather more sought within our previous range. Herring are heavy and languid.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in good demand, for home use and shipment, at strengthening prices. Sales 12,700 bbls.

Superfine State, ℔ bbl	$3 85@$3 90
Extra State	4 00@ 4 10
Superfine Indiana and Michigan	3 85@ 3 95
Superfine Ohio	3 90@ 3 95
Fancy Ohio	4 00@ 4 10
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 10@ 6 00
Extra Ohio	4 60@ 6 00
Fancy Genesee	4 30@ 4 40
Extra Genesee	4 80@ 6 50
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	4 65@ 7 00

Canadian is in request at former prices; sales 500 bbls., in lots, at from $4 25@$5 30 for low to choice extra, ℔ bbl. Southern continues in fair demand at unchanged rates. Sales 1,600 bbls. at $4 45@$4 75 for low to good mixed and straight brands, and $4 80@$7 50 for low fancy to very choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is arriving and selling slowly at $3 85@3 50 for fine to superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal continues scarce and in request, at $3 50@$3 60 for Jersey, and $3 95@$4 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.

FRUIT—Sales by auction, to-day, 828 boxes Jolly Lemons, at $1 40@$3; and 1,881 boxes do. Oranges, at $1 20@$2 90 ℔ box.

GRAIN—Wheat is less freely offered, and is in good request, for home use and for export, at somewhat firmer prices. Sales 63,000 bushels, including fair White Indiana at $1 08; good Red Western (Winter) at $1 01@$1 03; inferior to good Milwaukee Club at 82c.@90c.; very inferior Chicago Spring at 70c@75c.; new White Southern at $1 40; and new Red do. at $1 25 ℔ bushel. Corn exhibits no important change, sales having been reported of 32,500 bushels at 63c.@80c. for very inferior to very good mixed Western; 82c. for White Southern, and 80c@90c. for inferior to strictly prime yellow Southern, ℔ bushel. About 5,200 bushels Rye were taken at 69c.@70c. ℔ bushel. Barley and Barley Malt are unaltered. Oats are plenty and heavy at 46c.@46½c. for Western; 45

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 14, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—price TWO CENTS; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed, SIX DOLLARS a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—THREE DOLLARS a year: two copies, to one address, for FIVE DOLLARS.

The WEEKLY TIMES—TWO DOLLARS a year; ten copies, to one address, for TWELVE DOLLARS; twenty copies, to one address, for TWENTY DOLLARS. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City."

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—POPPING THE QUESTION—COLUMBUS EL FILLIBUSTER—THE GALLIANT FRENCH CAPTING AND THE MAID OF MOBILE.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—THE IRISH LION—WORKING THE ORACLE.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—WYMAN, the WIZARD and VENTRILOQUIST.

WOOD'S BUILDING—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY—PANORAMA OF THE HUDSON RIVER.

Ocean Steamers.

The *Arabia* leaves Boston for Liverpool ..... July 14
The *City of Washington* leaves New-York for Liverpool ..... July 17
The *Bremen* leaves New-York for Bremen ..... July 17

Mails Close at Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas ..... 3½ P.M.
North and West Way Mail ..... 5½ A.M.
Western Mail *vid* Erie Railroad ..... 5½ A.M. and 3½ P.M.
South and Southwestern Mail ..... 7 A.M. and 4½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Railroad ..... 5½ A.M. and 2 P.M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat ..... 4 P.M.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

By the arrival of the steamship *Empire City* at New-Orleans, we learn that the *Star of the West*, now due here with two weeks later advices from California, has on board about a million and a half in treasure. The most important news by this arrival is a confirmation of the report of the defeat of Col. STEPTOE, by the Indians in Oregon. The Frazer River gold excitement still continued, and miners were flocking there in large numbers.

Our mails by the *Fulton*, which a rived at this port last evening, place us in possession of details of India news, of which we had a brief telegraphic summary on Monday. The capture of Calpee had not involved a conflict, the rebels retreating at the approach of Sir HUGH ROSE. Other skirmishes had occurred, but no decisive advantage had been secured. Lucknow, with a diminished garrison, was again threatened by the mutineers. In the Bombay Presidency a symptom of revolt had occurred, resulting in the death of Mr. MANSON, the agent. Some of the offenders had been brought to trial. The news upon the whole was not regarded as favorable, and the London Market securities had declined. The establishment of a ministry for Algiers and the colonies is regarded in France as a new proof of the liberalization of the Government.

The news which we publish this morning relative to the Atlantic Telegraph Fleet is confirmatory of that published yesterday morning, though actually not so late. The ship *Windsor Forest* has arrived at Quebec, and reports having seen the *Agamemnon* and the *Niagara* on the 19th of June, in latitude 53°, longitude 30°, and being two days in their company. She consequently parted company with them three or four days before they were seen by the *Blue Jacket*. The reports of both vessels agree as to the character of the weather.

We have later advices from Havana, by the arrival of the steamer *Water Witch* at Charleston on Monday, and the *Isabel* yesterday. The *Water Witch* brought dispatches from Commodore MCINTOSH for the Secretary of the Navy. There is no political news of interest. The yellow fever was prevailing extensively. Sugars are reported active and firm, and molasses inactive.

The mail steamer *Tamar*, from Rio Janeiro, arrived at Lisbon on the 28th ult., bringing dates to the 7th June. Two serious failures were reported, but, for fear of errors in telegraphing, the London *Times* withholds the names.

We receive some further Utah items of interest by telegraph from St. Louis. The conditions agreed upon at the conference of Governor CUMMING, the Peace Commissioners and the leading Mormons, are that the Army shall enter the city without opposition; that the civil officers shall be permitted to perform their duties without molestation, and that unconditional obedience shall be paid to the laws. Everybody, whether civil officer or stranger, with the exception of the General and his family, was obliged to sleep in the wagons or on the ground, all the houses in the city being closed against the new-comers. We notice that our correspondent had arrived in the city, and we shall soon, therefore, be enabled to lay a reliable account of all proceedings before the readers of the TIMES.

The region at the West recently submerged by the overflow of the rivers, is now afflicted by miasma, caused by the decaying matter left upon the subsidence of the floods. Droves of hogs turned out upon the reclaimed lands along the Illinois shore, are dying off rapidly from an epidemic which has suddenly broken out; the health of the inhabitants is beginning to suffer.

The Mayor sent communications to the Board of Aldermen, last evening, vetoing the report and resolution in favor of purchasing land on Ward's Island, and that in favor of the new dog-pound; to reappropriate unexpended money on account of Lamps and Gas; and to remit taxes to sundry persons. A communication was received from the Street Commissioner, stating that necessary alterations had been made in the plan for building Tompkins Market.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, considerable business was transacted. Henry Furdout *alias* Forrought and Charles Belger *alias* Blacking, were convicted of an attempt at burglary on the night of July the 6th, and were sentenced to one year in the Penitentiary. William Kimball pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, and was sentenced to the Penitentiary for six months. Robert Monet and John McLaughlin pleaded guilty to an attempt at burglary. Judge RUSSELL suspended sentence on condition that they would depart from the City. They were mere boys. An old offender, named George Williams, pleaded guilty to burglary in the third degree, and was sentenced to the State Prison for three years and ten months. Mary A. McMullen, charged with stealing $700 from her employer, pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, and was sentenced to two years in the State Prison. Joseph H Thompson pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, and was sent to the Penitentiary for two years. William J. Hamilton and Benjamin Barton, old river thieves, pleaded guilty to grand larceny and were dispatched to the State Prison for two years. Thomas Rooney, for grand larceny, was sent to the State Prison for two years. Bryan Brady, charged with breaking into the premises of Albert Metcalf, and stealing $200 worth of property, was tried and convicted of grand larceny, and sentenced to three years in the State Prison. Sarah A. Dubois, a colored woman, indicted for stabbing another colored woman, named Sarah E. Jackson, was convicted of "assault and battery," and given three months in the Penitentiary.

A prisoner in the Tombs, who has done the State some service by a term in the State Prison, and the county essential service by working out repeated terms on Blackwell's Island, was detected, yesterday, in attempting to effect his escape. He had made a hole nearly through the wall. A dagger, a large knife and a razor were found in his possession. He attempted, with the dagger, to make way with two of the Deputy Keepers, as they were removing him to another cell. The prisoner gives his name as CALEB CUSHING.

The great base-ball match between Brooklyn and New-York, which was to have been played yesterday on the Fashion Race Course, was adjourned, in consequence of the rain, till next Tuesday at 2 P. M.

The cricket match at Hoboken, between the Philadelphia Club and the St. George Club, terminated yesterday in favor of St. George, with 53 runs to spare.

The General Market, yesterday, continued active and buoyant for Cotton. Flour and Meal were in good demand at strengthening prices. Corn was saleable and steady. A fair inquiry prevailed for Provisions and Sugars at uniform rates. Coffee was brisker, while Rice, Naval Stores and Tobacco were quiet. Freights exhibited increased vigor.

WHAT CONSTITUTES A TRUE SOUTHERN MAN.—The Savannah *News*, in an article which we copy, declares that Judge GREEN, a Professor in the Law School at Lebanon, Tenn., although a native of Virginia, and a life-long slaveholder, as was his father before him, is "a dangerous as well as untrue citizen in the South." The reason given for this denunciation is, that the venerable Professor entertains "the damnable sentiment that Slavery is an evil, morally, socially and politically."

In self-defence, Professor GREEN suggests that he considers the "evil" greater to the master than to the Slave; that he does not regard the relation of master and slave as being wrong, and that until within the last 25 years his opinions, now so obnoxious, were those of all leading Southern men. But this avails him nothing. The *News* admits that JEFFERSON, MADISON, and others like them, concurred in Professor GREEN'S views, but avers that if they had lived till the present time they would have known better.

Accordingly, Professor GREEN is stigmatized as a dangerous man, and the Law School at Lebanon is urged to dismiss him.

We learn from these and similar occurrences, that a Southern man may hold the same opinions on Slavery which were held by WASHINGTON, JEFFERSON and MADISON, and yet be "untrue to the South," a "dangerous citizen," and an ally of the Abolitionists. We live in a progressive age.

The French Emigration Scheme.

Whatever consequences of an international character may flow from the affair of the *Regina Cœli*, it is evident that the transaction is to form an era in the history of the French colonies. There is the liveliest dissatisfaction at Paris with the cool treatment of the subject by Lord MALMESBURY. Lord MALMESBURY'S remarks on the Cuban Slave-trade, and the necessity of withdrawing British protection from the island, have roused the utmost indignation at Madrid. For the cessation of the *entente cordiale* with England, France consoles herself with the sympathy of Spain, and, while resolving to prosecute, with renewed energy, her system of African emigration, holds out to her imbecile ally in the South, assurances of cogent aid in counteracting the menaces of England. And, to give system to the new plan of insinuating, if not reinaugurating the Slave-trade, a Government department is created, and placed in the charge of a member of the imperial family, whose business it will be to forward all these plans for revivifying colonial industry. Evidently, no pains are to be pretermitted in the pursuit of this new policy.

Whatever opinions we may have as to the course thus entered upon, France clearly has none that can fairly be urged to impede her progress. She assumes, and not without reason, the entire insincerity of both England and the United States in resting their opposition to the Slave-trade upon philanthropic grounds. She believes that commercial considerations govern both. England she regards as enlisted in the anti-Slave-trade crusade merely because, having been driven to abolish the traffic so far as her own colonies were concerned, she was left to compete with expensive free labor against the cheap stolen labor of colonies still supplied with plantation hands from Africa. The necessary result of such rivalry must be that the coffee, or sugar, or other produce raised upon a British island would cost one-third more than elsewhere, where slave-labor found free access; that, consequently, British colonial products must fail to sell in the markets of the world beside Spanish, Brazilian, or American articles, and that the only remedy was to insist that all alike should confine themselves to free labor. This view has gathered probability from the fact that all the strongest instances and arguments for the English policy touching the negro traffic have been furnished by agitation in her colonies, whence remonstrances have constantly deluged Parliament against the further existence of the trade.

Judging England upon these grounds, France finds others quite as plausible for judging the United States. It has the general tone of our Southern Press. It has the obvious disposition of our Government to abandon all efforts to withstand the traffic. It has the last and most important fact, that our colony—for Liberia is an American colony, and the only colony we possess—is ready to sell its citizens as apprentices to any buyer, who offers enough for a cargo. Putting these and those together, France is persuaded that the colonial interests are sacrificed to the hypocritical pretensions of her rivals; in short, that she has been hoodwinked, and done for. Hence this emigration scheme; and hence the new functions of Prince NAPOLEON, as director and supervisor of the colonies, under the immediate eye of the Emperor himself. We shall probably see the end of the business, when, in spite of English intervention, Guadaloupe and the Isle of Bourbon have been stocked with likely negroes, and French sugars undersell the Cuban in the European market.

The Mexican Forced Loan.

A short way with public measures, privately offensive, is to give them a bad name. Their fate is effectually sealed. Very often the popular odium, thus adroitly misdirected, will lead to serious consequences, among which a war is not the least formidable. Our relations with Mexico are just now undergoing this ingenious process. The Government in the City of Mexico, in a moment of financial desperation, levied a tax of one per cent. upon all personal property in the Republic, that of the Church not excepted. As a matter of course, the property of foreign residents was included in the assessment, because that enjoyed as much as any such protection as the Government was able to afford; because the right to tax the property of foreigners is exercised by every power in Christendom; because it would be palpably unjust to heap the entire burden upon one class of the population, while exempting another. But, on a first assertion of the claim, the foreign residents thought proper to resist and protest; and in this course, for lack of definite instructions, they have been sustained by their respective national Envoys. Until such instructions arrive, the French and English Legations recommend the payment. The American Minister, however, advises our citizens to refuse payment—a policy which has already resulted in the expulsion of a few of their number, and a general suspension of business. In their natural desire to escape the impost, there has been much angry feeling and absurd reasoning; and a certain degree of misplaced sympathy has been secured in the United States by representing this unquestionably legal tax as a "forced loan"—which it is not, and cannot be tortured into by any license of construction. Indeed, when the project was first broached, the only objection raised by the foreign interest was the apprehension that in collecting the tax partiality might be shown the natives, and so an unfair share of the load fall upon the merchants. Our latest advices state that unless the enforcement of this tax be terminated at once, Mr. FORSYTH threatens to close his Legation, and demand his passports.

So far the business assumes precisely the character we might anticipate from the management of that distinguished negotiator. But we have now another phase for which we were not prepared. The position of Mr. FORSYTH, we learn, is approved by the Administration at Washington. He is to be supported with the whole material influence of his Government. Adopting the opinion of Attorney-General BLACK, the Cabinet has decided this simple and ordinary taxation amounts to a flagrant violation of our commercial treaties with Mexico, which we are bound to resist, *unguibus et calcibus*; to the extent of our national strength, and to the final dismemberment, of course, of that turbulent Republic. And, nevertheless, *every Mexican citizen residing or transacting business in the United States is subject to similar taxation*, and doubtless pays it without the suspicion suggested by the Attorney-General, that there are international treaties rendering the levy illegal. The property of all foreigners in this country is exposed to assessment upon the same footing as that of citizens. And as our treaties with Mexico differ in no respect from the treaties in force with other commercial States, we are wholly at a loss to conceive upon what this extraordinary decision of Judge BLACK is predicated. It may be true that the Government of ZULOAGA is factious, and merely transient, and that the tax is imposed for partisan rather than Governmental objects, but having made the initial mistake of recognizing the usurpation, we are precluded from impeaching any of its acts, not distinctly illegal. The less, therefore, said about this "forced loan," the better. If a collision with Mexico is indispensable to the success of Mr. BUCHANAN'S administration, let us have, at least, a decent pretext. This is neither sensible, tenable, nor plausible.

Presidential Candidates.

We are a restless people. With infinite labor and enthusiasm, once in four years, we elect a President; and hardly is he warm in his seat before we cast about for his successor. As a candidate, he is a most interesting personage; but when sworn in and the appointments made, he dwindles to a mere obstacle in the path of the coming man.

Yet it may well be that the people at large would feel disposed to rest awhile from the labors of each successive campaign if permitted to do so. But they are not. Anxious politicians are everywhere on the alert to bring forward favorites, and strenuous to compass their election. One hopes to have a foreign mission; another to secure a post-office; still another to win the emoluments of a collectorship. All these, and a thousand more of the same sort, are early in the field. By public demonstrations, newspaper puffs, and in various other modes, they make their appeal to the masses. And it is quite natural that a people like ours, bred to participation in politics, should respond to such appeals, at least so far as to lend a willing ear to any discussion of candidates which may be presented in the columns of the newspapers.

Accordingly we find already distinct indications that public attention is turned to the Presidential succession. It is true that nearly two years must elapse before a formal nomination will be made. Yet long before that period the claims and qualifications of aspirants will be freely canvassed, and the question negatively, if not otherwise, determined. We already see conventions indicating, more or less formally, their preferences, and journals putting forth feelers to ascertain how the pulse of the people is likely to beat.

The Democracy, being the party in possession, are naturally more reserved than the Opposition, though the delicacy of their position is somewhat relieved by the strong probability that President BUCHANAN will not seek a re-election. Yet it is not to be overlooked that certain possible exigencies may call him again into the field. But, assuming him to be out of the way, it would seem a settled thing that the South must furnish the next Democratic candidate. Two successive Democratic Presidents have been Northern men, and, accordingly, the Southern claim is not to be resisted. Prominent among the aspirants at the Charleston Convention will be, according to present appearances, Governor WISE and Senator HUNTER, both of Virginia. They represent the two divisions of Southern Democracy. WISE will naturally be the favorite of the Northern delegates, but it is a case where the South will have its way, and HUNTER'S chances are, therefore, best. Others may, however, be proposed; indeed, others have been named. Among these may be mention-Senator SLIDELL, of Louisiana; Secretary FLOYD, of Virginia, and the Hon. ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, of Georgia.

The chances of Senator DOUGLAS for the Democratic nomination would almost necessarily be postponed, aside from his defection on the Lecompton issue last Winter. His Northern location would be conclusive against him in 1860, for we take it the only man from the Free States who can by any possibility receive the Charleston nomination is BUCHANAN.

So much for the Democratic Party.

It is quite evident that but one opposition candidate will be run in 1860, for the necessity of the case, to say nothing of other motives, will bring the Republicans and Americans together.

There is no lack of names on the Republican slate, and we cannot undertake to enumerate all who have been prominently put forward. The candidate of 1856, who made so brilliant a run in the Free States, is not without advocates as the standard-bearer in 1860. Gov. SEWARD, whose eminent claims were waived in the late contest, will now, it is probable, be urged by his friends as entitled to the nomination. Mr. CRITTENDEN has many admirers, who regard him as preëminently qualified to redeem the country and the Party from the evils of sectionalism. Gov. BANKS, of Massachusetts, is also among those deemed worthy to head the Republican hosts. The West presents the name of Gov. CHASE, of Ohio, and he will have earnest supporters. Nor must the venerable Judge MCLEAN be forgotten.

We might greatly extend this list. Both the great parties will find much to learn before two years have passed away. The best-laid plans must be revised and amended several times before the Conventions meet, and the most which can now be done, is to note political aspects as they present themselves.

The Transit Enigma.

M. MARCOLETA, who drove Mr. WEBSTER mad, and hardened the ice of Mr. EVERETT'S nature, and stirred the phlegm of Secretary MARCY, has turned up in Paris, where he is likely to make work for Secretary CASS. M. MARCOLETA is the accredited agent of the Nicaraguan Government to the Courts of the Tuileries and St. James'. He has also espoused the Belly party, with stringency. Moreover, he has taken possession of the Paris Correspondent of the London *Times*, into whose ear he pours the "leprous distilment" of his private Anti-American venom, and persuades that the grant to M. BELLY is the only valid one, while all the American contracts are at an end. We shall never have done with our obligations to this MARCOLETA.

In another column will be seen his latest inspirations. He charges that the old charter, the Stebbins grant, is already forfeited. The secret article sustaining this view is cited. We cannot do otherwise than print it. If Mr. JOSEPH L. WHITE and Commodore VANDERBILT will take it to their closets, and examine it maturely, not unaided by a skillful Spanish interpreter, they may, possibly, find new light thrown upon their present positions. For ourselves, we can discover none of the conclusions that the *Times* correspondent adopts, but adhere to our conviction that it is with an exclusively American company, either *in esse* or *in posse*, that the Transit contract is to be finally completed. This Belly grant remains what we pronounced it at first—a pecuniary, a physical, a political impossibility.

Transplanted Social Evils.

We published, two days ago, a protest from a correspondent on behalf of the sewing girls of this City against the tyranny and exactions of their employers. It is rather startling and somewhat humiliating to find with what rapidity the sores of the Old World are being communicated to our own social frame, and how many of the cries of suffering with which Europe has resounded for centuries, have begun to ascend from our own firesides. Grievances, complaints and demonstrations, such as we have, for eighty years, only heard of through the newspapers, have made their appearance, one by one, in our streets within the last few years. We had, last Winter, our processions of "the unemployed," got up and carried out with a regularity which would have done honor to Kensington Common or the Faubourg St. Antoine. We have our annual shriekings for the heads of tyrants and the heart's blood of aristocrats, uttered by bodies of our citizens with an energy which would have been creditable in MURAT or ROBESPIERRE. We had last Spring a demonstration in honor of assassination by knife, bullet, or bombshell, which Leicester-square itself would have been proud of. In short, we have as fine a sprinkling of Brutuses and Scævolas amongst us as any Kingdom in Europe can boast of, and ours enjoy one great advantage over their European *confrères*, inasmuch as they can declare to the world their insatiable blood-thirstiness, and their strong desire for the entrails of tyrants, with perfect impunity. Moreover, we have gone a step beyond the old world in the work of reform. The French and German reformers propose simply to establish community of goods, and to convert mankind at one stroke into an assemblage of well-educated, orderly, self-sacrificing personages, devoid of all guile, and incurably fond of hard labor. Some go a trifle further and do away with marriage, and propose to regenerate the human race by the aid of concubinage and judicious desertion of children.

We must add, however, that our surprising progress in the above matters is not wholly due to native enterprise. Of the various remedies for the ills of mankind, such as wholesale murder, pillage of the rich, subsistence out of the public treasure, and abolition of marriage, the last only is a genuine product of the soil. The others are exotics from many lands, and all seem to languish in our rigorous and uncertain climate. We have no police and no strong Government to dig around them and dung them, to shield them from the terrible blasts of public ridicule and contempt, and nurture them in the rank soil of prisons. We are certainly not disposed to place the "distressed needlewomen" grievance in the same category with the howlings of Red Republicanism, and the rant of Free-Love, still it is but justice to the institutions as well as the capabilities of the country to let the world know that it, too, is an exotic. The ranks of destitution are rarely filled by the overflowings of our own population. The wants and woes of the great cities are imposed on us in the main by Europe, as the price we are to pay for the labor which is gradually changing the surface of the Continent from a waste to a garden. We do not on this account, however, seek exemption from the responsibility which the presence of this misery in the midst of us imposes. We must take the chaff with the wheat. If we use the labor which Europe sends us, we must bear the burden of some of the pauperism which it scatters on its track. If we will have great cities, an extended commerce, vast empire, an elaborate money market, and clothe ourselves in purple and fine linen, we must bear as best we may the yells of "the unemployed," and the needlewoman's "Song of the Shirt." We must occasionally even bear with propositions from demagogues, such as Mayor WOOD made to the Common Council last Fall, and perhaps have to look calmly on while the Corporation peddles potatoes.

This, however, does not exempt us from the necessity of guarding against the delusions which honest sympathy with suffering is too apt to generate. No sorrows in the world so well merit the tenderest handling as the sorrows of helpless women, but the greatest kindness is not always that which holds out most expectations. The question of what is best to be done for distressed needle-women has been as well discussed as any question within our knowledge, and we may inform "E. M. POWELL," that nothing which that discussion has led to is so well established as the the futility of seeking any change for the better in a philanthropic arrangement between the employers and the employed, and any interference on the part of the law, is, if possible, still more illusory and objectionable. The source of the evil lies, after all, not so much in the inhumanity or unscrupulousness of the employers, as in the multiplicity of the employed. If there were but few needle-women in the City, they would be sought after with offers of high wages and short hours; as there are a great many more than are needed, they seek and accept any wages, however small, and any hours, however long. To ask any single or any dozen employers to give them more than the market price of their labor, is to ask them to give so much in charity, and there is no sound reason why such a burden should be imposed on them any more than on anybody else. There is gross injustice in seeking to impose on one shirt-dealer the whole onus of relieving the necessities of the women whom necessity forces into shirt-making. If one or two are humane, and give higher wages than they need, others will not be so, and will give the market price; the difference would then become a tax upon the better sort.

The true remedy for the evil is to be sought in procuring a greater variety of employments of girls. There is, under all the circumstances, nothing singular in the hardships they now suffer. Whenever there is too great a rush into any trade or business, all its members suffer. Our plan is to send as many girls to the West as we can, and provide other occupations for as many as we can. If we once reduce the number of shirt-makers, we shall at once enable them to make their own terms with their employers.

The South Solicitous about Missouri.

The New-Orleans *Crescent* of the 5th inst. says:

"The performance of a duty is not always an agreeable task. On the contrary, it is often very disagreeable. It is so with us to chronicle the fatally rapid strides of the cause of emancipation in Missouri, and to predict, from stern and reliable data, that the State is likely to succumb to Freesoilism within a comparatively brief period."

The *Crescent* then proceeds to describe, on the authority of the St. Louis *Democrat*, the process by which Slavery is to be wiped from the map of Missouri. It is, substantially, the sale of the negroes to go South. This mode of becoming a Free State is sneered at by the *Crescent* as selfish, and at war with "philanthropy." Perhaps it is, but at the same time it may prove effectual. Nor can we perceive why Louisiana, which wants more negroes, should object to a supply from Missouri. Certainly it is better than sending to Africa for them.

The abolition of Slavery in Missouri will be, as it has everywhere been, a matter, not of morals or philanthropy, but of interest and political economy. The people of that State are becoming convinced that Missouri would be richer without Slavery, that free labor is more profitable than Slave labor, that land and all other property is worth more in a Free State, and these considerations impel them to emancipation. That they are no more "philanthropic" than the citizens of Louisiana will be freely granted, although a superior degree of prudent foresight and a better understanding of political economy may be claimed for them.

The *Crescent* concludes its article with the following doleful remarks:

"We have but a few more words to add in this connection to make our warning to the Southern people complete. Missouri is now almost a freesoil State, and will undoubtedly be so utterly in a few years; Delaware *is* freesoil, although nominally a slave State. Take these two commonwealths, and add them to the seventeen free States now in the Union, and we have nineteen free and thirteen slave States. To these nineteen add Kansas, Nebraska and Oregon—which Territories will probably be admitted at the next session of Congress—and we have twenty-two freesoil to thirteen slave States. This will give the free States *eighteen* majority in the Federal Senate, and their majority in the House of Representatives will be correspondingly overwhelming! Therefore, judging from the facts of the past—stubborn, rigid, iron facts—what chance will the South have in the National Legislature, when she is completely powerless, and the North possesses absolute control of both branches, with a man like SEWARD in the Presidential chair to enforce special, arbitrary and oppressive legislation? This is the question to be asked and the question to be considered, if our fellow-citizens desire to arrive at safe conclusions."

The preponderance of the Free States would be secure without defection among those which now hold Slaves. But if Missouri and Delaware, to say nothing of Kentucky, Maryland and Virginia, shall attach themselves to the North, evidently the sway of the South is a thing of the past. But the *Crescent* will not, therefore, be warranted in believing that the end of the world has come. The North contrived, during the long years of Southern domination, to live and grow. In this respect our Southern brethren, under the reversed circumstances they so deeply dread, may be commended to the imitation of a good example.

THE TELEGRAPHIC FLEET HEARD FROM.—We have, at last, positive intelligence of the safety of the Telegraphic Fleet up to the 24th ult., when they were close upon the spot in mid-ocean where they were to unite the two ends of the cable, and commence the great work of laying it. The *Windsor Forest*, which arrived yesterday morning at Quebec, was three days in company with the *Niagara* and *Agamemnon*, and parted from them on the 20th. On the 19th, they appear to have been in lon. 30° West; lat. 53° North. This was very near the spot where the two cables were to be united, which was lon. 52° 2′, and lat. 33° 18′. The Captain of the *Windsor Forest* supposed they would reach the spot on the 23d. There was a heavy Southwest gale at the time, which was adverse to their making much progress. The steamers seen by the *Blue Jacket* on the 24th were in lon. 32°, and lat. 51°, 32′, which was not quite so far west, but a half a degree further south than they should have been. The reckoning of the *Blue Jacket*, however, may not have been exact. The steamers, if they were the Telegraphic Fleet, were so near to their appointed rendezvous that they undoubtedly commenced the operation of joining the cable on the 25th, if the weather permitted. But, according to the log of the *Blue Jacket*, there was a strong southwester, with a heavy sea, on that day, which might have prevented the joining operation, and according to the report of the *Windsor Forest* the same weather continued through the three succeeding days. It is not unlikely, therefore, that the work of joining the cable was not commenced before the 29th or 30th. The only discrepancy between the reports of the *Windsor Forest* and the *Blue Jacket* lies in the circumstance that the former saw another ship in company with the *Niagara* and *Agamemnon*, while the two steamers seen by the latter were both British, and the large steamer, supposed to be the *Niagara*, did not heave in sight until towards the close of the day. Both reports are confused and ambiguous, but we see nothing in them to cause any douuts of the ships seen by the two vessels being the steamers composing the Telegraphic Fleet, and the circumstances still leave room for hope that the great experiment may prove successful, inasmuch as we have not yet news of a positive failure.

Amusements.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—Mr. BROUGHAM'S excellent extravaganza of "Columbus" was revived here last night, with complete success. Few works of this character are so excellently written as this, the latest of Mr. BROUGHAM'S comic productions. It is full of hearty fun, and bristles with alliterative puns which resist the action of time. No greater proof of its genuineness can be given than the fact that without any special scenic preparation or material alteration in the text, the piece achieved a new success last night. It was well played by the three leading gentlemen, BROUGHAM, WEBSTER and DAVENPORT, and not quite so well by the ladies. A "contemporaneous" interpolation in the shape of a doleful ballad concerning "A Galliant French Capting" excited much merriment, and narrowly escaped an *encore*. "Columbus" will undoubtedly enjoy a fresh "run," and pave the way we hope for a new piece from the pen of its versatile and accomplished author.

☞ The steamboat *King Philip*, formerly used by the Almshouse Governors for conveying provisions to the Public Institutions, ran upon a rock in Harlam River on Monday, and sunk.

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

The Difficulty Between France and England Regarding the Regina Cœli—Anti-Anglican Excitement at Madrid—The French Emigration Scheme—The New Colonial Office—The Belly Business—Relaxation of the Press Prohibitions, &c.

From our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Monday, June 28, 1858.

The irritation caused in France by the intemperate and, no doubt, unfounded language of certain leading members of the British Parliament on the case of the *Regina Cœli* and the French emigration system, has given place to an indignation against the attacks of Parliament on Spain. The French Government demanded of the English Government an explanation of its singular and untimely outburst against their emigration system, and accompanied the demand with documents which proved the utter falsity of the charges preferred against it. Lord MALMESBURY, put in presence of the facts, was obliged to modify his language before the House, and to apologize to the French Government. In his apology he avowed that he had spoken in absence of the whole facts of the case, and he threw part of the blame on the reporters, who had aggravated his language. The apology has satisfied the French Government, so far as the English Foreign Secretary is concerned; but it is not satisfied to see Lord BROUGHAM, the Marquis of CARNARVON, and other members of the House of Lords, as well as the *Times*, continue to misrepresent the facts; but these are unofficial sources of slander, and cannot be attacked officially.

Lord MALMESBURY apologized first to the United States for an abuse of zeal in the officers charged with the suppression of the Slave-trade; he apologized to France for slanders uttered against her African emigration system, and in the same speeches in which these apologies were made, with a mal-address difficult to comprehend, he attacked Spain on the same subject with a virulence that will certainly draw from him another apology. In effect, we have just received a telegraphic dispatch from Madrid which announces a deep sensation there on account of the words of the English Foreign Minister.

These words you will recollect. He stigmatized the conduct of Spain in her relations to the Slave-trade, as "vile and base ingratitude" to England. At the same time, he menaced Spain with the withdrawal of the British fleet from the Cuban waters, which, according to him, *was the only security of the Spanish possessions in the Antilles*. Spain is certainly not the great nor the proud nation she once was; but she is great enough and proud enough to be entitled to the respect of those especially who are great and proud; and while England, by her relations with Spain, is the last nation that ought to reproach her with a "vile and base ingratitude," she ought to have more respect for her own overpowering strength than to *menace* Spain. But worse than all, she insults her in her army and fleet, by intimating that it is the British fleet alone which protects Cuba from the United States, as if the army and fleet of Spain in Cuba went for nothing! England stole from Spain, and still holds, the most important point of her territory, Gibraltar; and she now uses this very point to smuggle into Spain, in contravention of her custom-house laws, large quantities of British manufactured goods. From that point, too, she introduces her bibles and the propagandism of her State Church, contrary to the laws and the sentiments of the Spanish Government. England has, in all times past, wielded an immense influence over the destinies of the Peninsula, but is it anywhere on record that she ever interfered where her own interests were not involved?

Spain, as well as France, has a right to feel aggrieved at the striking contrast offered in the tone of British Ministers toward the United States. As in the case of France, before attacking Spain they manifested a complacency *à l'outrance* for the United States, as if, by bringing the two in contrast in the same speech, they intended the apology to be more complete and the insult more stinging. The one was made to stand as a relief to the other.

In France it is believed that the menace of England towards Spain means something more than the withdrawal of her support in case of the latter power falling into difficulty with the United States—and in that case France promises that Spain shall lose nothing, as she will accept her protection. This division of parties would bring about a singular complication, out of which more singular results might grow.

In the question of French African emigration all the evidence is in favor of France. It is opposed to every principle of the French nation to engage in the slave-trade, and when all the evidence comes out, it is perfectly safe to predict that, 'notwithstanding the denunciations of *one Brougham*," as the *Siècle* says, the French have acted perfectly loyal. By the French emancipation law of 1836, no slave can be held on French territory. Moreover, the blacks who were found on board the *Regina Cœli* were collected at Monrovia in Liberia, a free Republic, where no slaves exist. So that the passengers on that ship could not have been slaves, neither on their own territory, nor on board the ship, nor on the free soil of the French colony to which they were bound. When Cabinets see fit to recriminate against each other for an indifference or a connivance at the slave-trade, it is evidently unfair to reproach France with a system that can have no other effect than that of bettering the condition of the black man, and which is neither legally nor virtually allied to Slavery. Black men are full citizens in France, no one thinks of their color, the Government does not even make a virtue of the full and equal rights which are extended to them. The Government intends to continue its system, and it is justified both by humanity and by policy. It is to be hoped that the Government of the United States, if it has not already done so, will cease to point to this as a balance to any abuse which may be made of its own flag in the protection of slave cargoes.

A good result will, however, undoubtedly spring from these criminations and recriminations between the four important maritime nations in debate—the great question of the right of visit and of search will be settled on a comprehensible basis, and England will be required to renounce her pretensions to the police of the high seas. I repeat here what I urged in my last letter, that to the United States belongs the initiative in this negotiation, and to her will return all the honor of having taken the first decided step.

France is trying again a serious attempt at colonization. You know the uniform failure which has attended all her previous efforts in this direction, and even the ridicule which has been cast upon her by the more fortunate Anglo-Saxon race. She has now a fine and extensive colony, susceptible of high and varied culture, within two days of her borders, and uniting within itself all the elements necessary to a rapid and healthy development. Strongly persuaded of his power to surpass in this direction his predecessors, LOUIS NAPOLEON has at last created a Ministry of Algiers and of the Colonies, a Ministry he has conferred on his cousin, the Prince NAPOLEON. The conviction of the Emperor and of the Prince, that they are going to accomplish a great work of colonization, must indeed be very strong to induce them to take so important a step. In England the Ministry of the Colonies is one of the most important bureaus of the cabinet; but to have created a "Ministry of the Colonies" in France without prefixing it with the word "Algeria," would only have excited ridicule. Algeria is no more a colony than is Ireland; its situation to the mother country is about the same; but to speak of the French Colonies without including Algiers, or to create a Minister of the Colonies, for the colonies other than Algeria, would be a useless parade.

The new Ministry comes into effect the 1st of July, and the Prince is actively engaged in its organization. It was at first reported that the Pal-

at Royal would be occupied by the new Ministry, but this palace, having been affected by imperial decree for the exclusive residence of the Prince JEROME, cannot be used for another purpose. The location is not yet announced.

The American journals assert that M. MARCOLETTA is living here in the intimacy of LOUIS NAPOLEON. If they mean an intimacy of opinions, they may tell the truth; if they mean an intimacy in *propria persona*, they are widely mistaken. M. MARCOLETTA is certainly living in France, a few miles from Paris, and he has had a full knowledge of M. BELLY'S proceedings in Central America; but he disavows for these proceedings any political importance, and like every one else here, regards it as a scheme of M. MILLAUD to get upon the Bourse of Paris an immense amount of new fancy stock. Without a semblance of a Government treaty, this stock would be valueless to the Parisians, who are beginning to grow sharp on these distant speculations, and so MARTINEZ was bribed by BELLY into his plans. It is safe to say that LOUIS NAPOLEON never had anything to say in the affair, and that, if an explanation is demanded, he will disavow M. BELLY and his treaties.

The French Government, or rather the new Minister of the Interior, for the measure is everywhere attributed as a concession by the Government to his particular wishes, has already commenced to show less rigor towards the Press. The *Indépendance Belge*, which has more than half its patronage at Paris, and which had been suppressed on the frontier for the last two months, has had the injunction removed from it, and today made its appearance at Paris. The *Presse* also has had its interdiction from being sold in the street removed. The Parisians are quite rejoiced over these signs of a "better time coming,"

M. THIERS has left Paris for a visit to Ems, Holland and Belgium. In the latter country he intends to examine critically the Field of Waterloo, and to trace out the route taken by the Allies in 1815, for his eighteenth and last volume of the *History of the Consulate and the Empire* The public will be curious to read his account of the Waterloo campaign.

The *Memoirs of Rachel*, by Madame DE B—— in English, is creating quite a sensation at London and is destined to create an equal one at Paris when translated and published here. The authoress, Madame DE BARRERA, a Cuban lady, who has lived much in the United States, and is well known in American circles in Paris, was two years ago the editress of the little American paper started here by Mr. FLEISCHMANN. She is a lady of remarkable talent, who writes equally well in English, Spanish and French, and in the memoirs of the illustrious actress has accomplished a work of the very highest merit. The French critics who have already seen it, claim for it the high merit of being the most perfect biography of an artist ever written. MALAKOFF.

Philadelphia Commerce.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, July 13, 1858.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: In your issue of this morning the following paragraph appears in an able editorial upon the jealousy exhibited by Philadelphia and Boston at the preëminence of New-York as a commercial City:

"The Bostonians and Philadelphians are constantly puzzled to understand why New-York should be preferred by foreigners, and the people of the West and the South, to their own cities."

Beyond the facts stated in your leader, much of the ill-success of Philadelphia as a business centre is owing to her still retaining exclusive trading laws which prohibit anything like free-trade within her boundaries. This narrow-minded and exploded policy deters both foreign and domestic merchants from doing business there, as they are not inclined to pay annual license fees of from $100 to $300 for that privilege, which New-York proffers them gratuitously. Hence there is an almost total want of competition, which the country buyer does not fail to perceive, and shrewdly comes to the conclusion that he will best serve his interests by purchasing where the greatest tact and judgment enable the importers to sustain competition. New-York invites the Philadelphian to try his luck in Gotham, Philadelphia returns the compliment by heavily taxing New-York for the same privilege. Such *old-fogyism* deters the capitalist from investing his money in such an antediluvian city, hence another reason for the go-a-headitiveness of our queen of business cities, New-York. Yours truly,

MERCATOR.

Funeral of Laurens Hamilton.

Yesterday afternoon the funeral obsequies of LAURENS HAMILTON, the private who was drowned on the late excursion of the Seventh Regiment to Richmond, were celebrated in Trinity Church, which was crowded to its utmost capacity. In accordance with the wishes of the family of the deceased, there was no attempt at military display. The only persons who appeared in uniform were those composing the Guard of Honor which accompanied the remains from Richmond to Norfolk.

At 3½ o'clock the coffin was borne in and placed in front of the chancel, and the funeral services, according to the ritual of the Episcopal Church, were performed by the Rev. Drs. TAYLOR, BERRIAN and MUHLENBERG, the Rev. Messrs. WESTON and LAWRENCE assisting thereat. The Rev. Dr. ADAMS, who was one of the pall-bearers, occupied a seat within the chancel. The other pall-bearers were E. C. Morris, E. Oothout, B. Cutting, R. Winthrop, Gov. Kemble and Tracy Arnold.

The coffin was placed in the family vault. There was no funeral discourse.

Cricket—Philadelphia vs. St. George's Club.

This match was continued yesterday morning at Hoboken. The St. George's men only added six runs to their score of the previous day, their second innings terminating for 72 runs. The Philadelphians then took their places at the wickets in the persons of WISTER and BARCLAY, who scored six runs before the rain stopped the play, which was not resumed till 4 o'clock, when the score was increased to 28 runs before the first wicket fell. The bowling was then changed, and LANG put on in place of WALLER, who gave a continuance of fast and slow underhand bowling with great effect, which, with TINSON'S swift round arm effective bowling, soon disposed of the remaining nine men for only 13 more runs, making a total score in the second innings of 41 runs, and leaving the St. George the victory by 53 runs. This result was entirely unexpected before the rain set in, as the game was considered to be in favor of the Philadelphians. The most pleasing feature in this match is, that seven were Americans out of the Philadelphia eleven, and their improvement in the science of this difficult game is very apparent, the play of Mr. KUHN, especially, being most excellent in all points. The following is the score:

ST GEORGE'S CLUE.

First innings.	Runs.	Second innings.	Runs.
Sharp, c. Kuhn, b. Senior	21	c and b. Barclay	11
Lillywhite, b. Senior	9	c. Wister, b. Barclay	5
R. Wright, b. Senior	0	—— b. Barclay	0
S. Wright, b. Senior	7	—— b. Barclay	0
R. Waller, run out	13	b. Senior	0
Lang, not out	21	c Howe b Senior	7
Tinson, b. Johnson	4	not out	17
Ford, run out	0	b. Senior	8
Watson, c Wister, b. Johnson	0	b Johnson	6
Wilson, l b w, b Johnson	4	b Senior	2
Walker, c. Wister b. Johnson	0	c. Wister, b Barclay	4
w. 3, b. 13, l. b 2, n. b. 2	20	b. 1, l. b. 2, w. 7, n. b. 2	12
Total	99	Total	72

PHILADELPHIA CLUB.

First Innings.	Runs.	Second Innings.	Runs.
Wister c. Sharp b. S. Wright	5	b Tinson	7
Sharrat c. Wilson b Waller	0	b. Lang	1
Barlow c. Wright b. Waller	2	b. Lang	1
Senkr s'. Lang b. Waller	22	l. b. w., b Tinson	0
Nicholl c. Watson b. S. Wright	0	l. b. w., b. Tinson	2
Barclay c. Sharp b. Waller	4	c. and b. Lang	10
Collis st. Lang b. Waller	8	c. and b. Lang	0
Howe c. Tinson b. Waller	0	b. Tinson	0
Facon run out	8	not out	0
Kuhn b. Waller	8	b. Lang	0
Johnson not out	7	c and b. Tinson	6
w. 9, b. 3, l. b. 1	13	w. 12, b. 3	15
Total	77	Total	41

Umpire for St. George, Mr. CHARLES VINTON.
Umpire for Philadelphia, Mr. WHEATCROFT.

MILITARY VISITORS.—The Military Committee who came to the City in charge of the body of young HAMILTON, of the 7th Regiment, visited the City Hall yesterday, and were presented to the Mayor by EDWARD MURRAY, Esq., of the 7th Regiment.

FERRY-BOAT ACCIDENT.—At 11 P. M., On Monday, an unknown man in attempting to jump on one of the Jersey City ferry-boats, fell into the dock and was drowned. The body was not recovered. His hat was found floating in the water, which may perhaps lead to the discovery of his name. He was a well-dressed man, about 35 years of age.

MUNICIPAL.

THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Interesting Veto-Messages from the Mayor.

Communications from the Heads of Departments.

The Board of Aldermen met last evening, President CLANCY in the Chair.

MESSAGES FROM HIS HONOR THE MAYOR.

The following vetoes were received from His Honor the Mayor, viz.:

VAN WARD'S ISLAND PROPERTY.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, July 13, 1858.

To the Honorable the Common Council:

GENTLEMEN: I herewith return, with my objections, the resolution authorizing the Comptroller to purchase from A. McCotter all the land situated on Ward's Island not now owned by the Corporation or Commissioners of Emigration, including upland, roads and water grant.

The resolution provides for the payment to Mr. McCotter for this land, including upland, roads and water grant, the sum of $1,500 per acre. The quantity of upland, as appears by the report of the arbitrators appointed under a resolution of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor, 31st December last, is thirty-one acres, one rood and thirty perches; and of land under water, forty-eight acres, two roods and sixteen and three quarter perches. They fixed the valuation at $2 500 per acre for upland, and $1,000 for the water-grant. This would give Mr. McCotter the aggregate sum of $127,500. This valuation was considered as being too high, and the matter being again brought before the Common Council in the way of compromise, as it is suggested, Mr. McCotter has proposed the terms of sale, as contained in your resolution.

By these terms the price of the upland and water grant is fixed at $1,500 per acre; but the resolution goes further than the arbitrators were authorized, and includes in the proposed purchase all the roads on the Island. Without the roads at the rate proposed, the sum to be paid would be $120,500, and including roads, which I am informed will make about 11 acres, the aggregate would be about $9,000 more than the arbitrators proposed to allow Mr. McCotter. This is not a compromise, it will be seen, that will result in any way beneficially to the Corporation, but on the contrary, injuriously.

Independently, however, of this objection, I do not believe that the Corporation should in any way treat for the purchase of either the water grant or the roads, unless appurtenant to the upland, especially at the prices which have been fixed for the same.

All that is necessary to be purchased, in my opinion, is the upland; and for this I believe that the sum of $1,500 per acre is an ample price.

The roads are now laid out, and were so at the time of the purchase of the land of the Island now owned by the Corporation and the Commissioners of Emigration; and the land having been appropriated for this purpose, in my opinion, the Corporation and the Commissioners of Emigration, or their grantees, have the right to use them without any purchase therefor from Mr. McCotter, or other persons claiming them.

In regard to the land under water, the price at which it is valued by the arbitrators was $1,000 per acre. Your resolution fixes it at $1,500, the same as the upland; either of these prices I deem excessive; the construction of the necessary bulkhead, and the filling in of the intermediate spaces, in connection of the great depth of water at certain places, varying from 20 to 48 feet, would eventually, when the work was completed, make the price at a sum even greater than that fixed by the arbitrators for the upland, viz: $2 500 per acre.

I have long been in favor of the purchase of the upland on Ward's Island, so as to secure all of it to the Corporation and the Commissioners of Emigration; and when acting as a member of the Board of Governors of the Almshouse, I advocated the same; but I do not believe that the Corporation in securing this, should pay more than the fair value for it, or should be compelled to take at the same time land comparatively valueless, or to which the Corporation have the right of use as roads.

My opinion has not been changed, and I would still recommend to your honorable body that the Comptroller be authorized to purchase from the owners all the upland, exclusive of roads, not now owned by the Corporation or Commissioners of Emigration, provided that the right to land under water and to the roads shall be conveyed at the same time without further consideration.

The land under water should have been conveyed to the Corporation and the Commissioners of Emigration when they respectively purchased, and it was no doubt intended to have been, but by an oversight it was not done.

In conclusion, I will state that the Commissioners of Emigration purchased their land at a sum far below the value now proposed by Mr. McCotter, and the Corporation having purchased the land now owned by it with a view to establish a public or City Cemetery, and the same having been located there, it has undoubtedly depreciated the value of the remaining land; but this should not be permitted to interfere with the Corporation in paying the present owners a fair price for their land, which I consider will be done if the offer of $1,500 per acre shall be accepted. DANIEL F. TIEMANN, Mayor.

ON THE REMISSION OF TAXES.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, July 12, 1858.

To the Honorable the Common Council:

GENTLEMEN: The resolutions which passed your honorable body, one remitting the tax of Wm. H. Ash, for $70 53, for the year 1856; another remitting personal tax for 1857, against Hasbrouck, Lynes & Case, and the other reducing the valuation on property of the New-York and New-Orleans Steamship Company, for the year 1856, from $360,000 to $200,000, are herewith returned, with my objections.

It appears, from an examination of the papers in the matter of the tax of William H. Ash, that the bills for taxes of 1856 have been paid; one against him, individually, amounting to $34 57, and the other for $69 15 against the firm of Richards Kingsland & Co., of which he was a member. Mr. Ash, at the time the tax was imposed, was a non-resident of this City. He paid his tax, however, not being aware, at the time, that one had been laid on the above-named firm. Under these circumstances, it would, no doubt, be proper and just that the amount paid by him should be refunded; but your resolution, instead of providing for this, directs the amount of the tax paid by the firm, $69 15, and interest added, making $70 53, be repaid to him. Mr. Ash only asks that his individual tax, paid by himself, be refunded. I would, therefore, recommend that your resolution be accordingly amended.

In the case of Messrs. Hasbrouck, Lynes & Case, the only reason alleged is, that they are insolvent. I cannot see why the Corporation should not be entitled to the same proportion of payment on their debts as their other creditors, or even why any portion of the tax should be remitted.

The New-York and New-Orleans Steamship Company claims a reduction of the valuation of their property on the ground of an overvalue at the time the amount of their capital stock was returned to the Tax Commissioners. On referring to a copy of the printed statement, filled in by the Secretary of this Company, and upon which statement they were assessed, it appears that opposite the item capital stock of the said Company, the sum of $360,000 is placed; that nothing thereof was paid for real estate, none of it held by the State or by any other incorporated company, and that there were no surplus profits or reserved funds exceeding ten per cent. of the said capital.

The ninth section of the act of July 21, 1853, in relation to the assessment of taxes on incorporated companies, and the commutation or collection thereof, and which has particular bearing in this case, is as follows:

SEC. 9. If the President, or other officer, of any incorporated company named in the assessment roll, shall show to the satisfaction of the Board of Supervisors, at their annual meeting, within two days from the commencement thereof, by the affidavit of such officer, to be filed with the Clerk of the Board, that such company has not been, during the preceding year, in the receipt of net annual profits, in clear income equal to five per cent. on the capital stock of any such company, paid in, or secured to be paid in, after deducting from the amount of their capital stock the assessed value of their real estate; such company shall be entitled to commute for their taxes on such capital stock by paying directly to the treasurer of the county in which the business of such company is transacted, a sum equal to five per cent. on such net annual profits or clear income and also such further sum as shall have been assessed on said roll as the taxes on their real estate; and the assessment of every moneyed or stock corporation, authorized to make dividends on its capital, from which no such affidavit shall be received, as aforesaid, shall be conclusive evidence that such corporation was liable to taxation, and was duly assessed.

It will thus be seen, that if this Company deemed that their assessment was too high, it should have made application to the Board of Supervisors of 1856, in the manner mentioned in the section above quoted. The ignorance of its officers, of this provision of the law, or their neglect to comply therewith, is not, either of them, in my opinion, a sufficient excuse for the Common Council to interfere, even if the power exists so to do. This, however, may well be doubted, as the failure of the Company to seek their relief from the Board of Supervisors renders the assessment conclusive, in accordance with the said section. The power of the Common Council, to either remit a tax or reduce the valuation or assessment of property, is questioned by many, and I am of opinion that it cannot properly be exercised, unless in case of error or mistake. There was no error or mistake in the assessment in this case. This the Company do not even claim; but that as their profits did not equal five per cent., and were deceived in regard to the exact meaning of the printed statement with which they were furnished, they are entitled to relief.

The section of the law under which they could have obtained this relief from the Board of Supervisors has since been repealed, as its provisions were so extremely liberal to those incorporated companies, and so many applications were made to the several Boards of Supervisors, that the Legislature, at the session of 1857, substituted, in its place, a section, giving the power to the Assessors to fix the valuation, without any power in the Board of Supervisors to commute for the tax thereon. DANIEL F. TIEMANN.

REAPPROPRIATIONS FOR LAMPS AND GAS.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, July 12, 1858.

To the Honorable the Common Council.

GENTLEMEN: I herewith return with my objections the resolutions which passed your honorable body, reappropriating so much of the appropriation for gas, for the year 1857, as remained unexpended on the 1st day of January, 1858, or so much as may be necessary thereof, for the payment of the employes of Thomas Ferris, Superintendent of Lamps and Gas.

The unexpended appropriation on the account of lamps and gas, for the year 1857, is $43,197 52. This sum remained in consequence of the bills of the New-York and Manhattan Gas Companies, for the last quarter of 1857, not having been presented and paid until after the first of January, this year. These bills were paid from this year's appropriation on the same account, and there will, therefore, be a deficiency therein, unless the whole amount of last year's unexpended appropriations shall be re-appropriated. This is necessary before any of it can be legally used.

The amount of the bills due the employes of the late Superintendent of Lamps and Gas is, I am informed, about $1,700, being for services prior to the 1st of January last, they having been paid from this year's appropriation since that period to the time their successors commenced their duties.

As no amount is mentioned in your resolution therefor, and as the reappropriation should, in my opinion, be by an ordinance, I would respectfully recommend, for these reasons, and those abovementioned, that the whole unexpended balance of last year's appropriation for lamps and gas be reappropriated, not only for the purpose of carrying out the object of your resolution, but to replace, so far as it will, the sum taken from this year's appropriation, to pay the bills of the companies abovementioned, which were chargeable to the appropriation of 1857. DANIEL F. TIEMANN.

AN ORDINANCE RE-APPROPRIATING THE UNEXPENDED BALANCE ON ACCOUNT OF LAMPS AND GAS, FOR THE YEAR 1857.

The Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, in Common Council convened, do ordain as follows:

SECTION 1. That the sum of $43,357 92, being the amount of the unexpended appropriation for lamps and gas for the year 1857 be and the same is hereby appropriated for the account of lamps and gas for the year 1858.

DOG-POUND—TWO.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, July 12, 1858.

To the Honorable the Common Council:

GENTLEMEN: I have received a resolution from your honorable body, designating the premises situated on the northeast corner of Fifty-fourth-street and Fifth-avenue for a public pound, and directing that a pound-keeper be appointed therefor, by the City Inspector, which I respectfully return with my objections.

Since my reception of this resolution, several of the owners of property in the immediate vicinity of the above locality have presented their objections against the location of a pound at the place designated.

The Trustees of the Institution known as St. Luke's Hospital, immediately opposite, have also remonstrated against the resolution becoming a law, for the reason that the noise and odor arising from the animals to be collected in the pound, would be highly offensive to the inmates of the Hospital.

Under these circumstances, I have deemed it my duty to withhold my signature from the paper, believing that, if a pound shall be found necessary in this section of the City, a locality can be obtained, which, while it would be suitable for the purpose, would be free from the objections of the owners of the neighboring property. DANIEL F. TIEMANN.

The above were severally received, and directed to be entered at length in the minutes.

A resolution was offered by Alderman ADAMS, expressing the gratification the Committee on Monroe's Obsequies felt in the manner of their reception in Virginia.

The following preamble and resolution was offered by Alderman ADAMS, and adopted.

Whereas, A delegation of the citizen-soldiers of Richmond, Virginia, are now in this City, having accompanied the remains of Laurens Hamilton, a member of the Seventh Regiment, National Guard, who was accidentally drowned in the James River, in the vicinity of Richmond, after having assisted in depositing the remains of Ex President James Monroe in his native State. And

Whereas, The courtesies and hospitalities extended to the Committee of the Common Council of this City by the authorities, State and local, of Virginia, particularly of the City of Richmond, were extremely gratifying to the Committee as the representative of the City of New-York, and impressed them with a heavy sense of obligations for the many disinterested acts of kindness extended to them while sojourning in the "Old Dominion;" and

Whereas, An opportunity is now afforded of reciprocating, in part, by the authorities of this City, the courtesies and kindness extended to their representatives while in Virginia; therefore be it

Resolved, That a Committee of three from each Board of the Common Council be appointed to await upon the delegation of Virginians now in New-York, and extend to them the hospitalities of the City, and that the Committee be instructed to invite the members of the said delegation to visit our public buildings and institutions.

A report was adopted directing that a new bell, to weigh 3,500 lbs., be placed in the Post Office belltower.

Several bills were presented for work done under Charles Devlin.

Alderman TUCKER moved that they be referred to the Comptroller, with power; and in doing so, stated that some bills, *indorsed as correct by Mr. Devlin, had been cut down six hundred and fifty per cent.* The amount of the bills thus reduced was $1,265; and a reduction of six hundred and fifty per cent. *was considered fair, and was accepted.* The bills were referred to the Comptroller, with power.

The following communication was received from D. D. CONOVER, Esq.:

COMMUNICATION FROM D. D. CONOVER.

NEW-YORK, July 12, 1858.

To the Honorable the Common Council of the City of New-York:

In a communication to your Honorable body on the 9th ult., Edward Cooper, Esq., Street Commissioner, presented a very unfair statement respecting the bills for repairs and supplies, ordered and furnished for account of his Street Department, while I was acting as Street Commissioner. The unfairness I allude to, was the mixing up and uniting the transactions of myself with those of Charles Devlin, thus keeping from the knowledge of the Common Council and the public how much of the grand aggregate of $140,000, which Mr. Cooper reported as having been presented to him for payment, was chargeable to my administration. However, when called upon by me in reference thereto, Mr. Cooper assured me that he designed by the aforesaid communication to your Honorable body no reflection upon me or my management of the affairs of the Street Department, and, at my request, he furnished me with a statement of the bills for repairs and supplies, &c., which had been presented to him as having been incurred under my administration. This statement shows that out of the aforesaid aggregate of $140,000, only $29,388 05 were presented as in anywise appertaining to my transactions for repairs and supplies; and this sum ($29 388 05) includes the sum of $4,615 05, an expenditure made directly at the request and upon the requisition of the Police Commissioners, who proposed to report the same among their own contingent expenditures for payment. Deducting therefore, the amount of $4,615 05, there is left as the fair amount of expenditures incurred under my orders, for repairs and supplies, the sum of $24,773. Bu as Mr. Cooper further stated in his communication of the 9th ult., that besides the $140,000 of claims already presented, he had reason to believe that a large amount was still outstanding, and as the list furnished to me by Mr. Cooper does not, as I know, embrace some of the bills for repairs incurred under my directions, it would seem that all the bills growing out of my management of the Street Department have not yet been presented; for what reason, I cannot understand, unless the parties having such claims, considering it useless to look to the Street Department for their pay, are awaiting some action of the Common Council in reference to the indebtedness of the Street Department before presenting their claims. But in respect to Mr. Cooper's apprehension that a large amount of claims are still outstanding, I think I can confidently assure your Honorable Body that the amount of any such outstanding bills for repairs and supplies chargeable to my administration cannot exceed the sum of $15,000, and which, when added to the amount ($24,773) already presented, makes an aggregate of but about $40,000—an amount of expenditure for repairs and supplies, very much less, for a like period of management (10 months) than any other recent administration can show.

Having thus shown how small a proportion of the demands reported by Mr. Cooper, as presented and outstanding against the Street Department, are attributable to my management of its affairs, I do not deem it necessary to make any further reply to Mr. Cooper's communication respecting irregularities, and even illegalities, so freely suggested by him, than to assert that in no respect can such charges apply to my actions as Street Commissioner; and as the subject of the expenditures in the Street Department during my service, is now before your Honorable body, on the application of parties holding claims for such expenditures, for the payment thereof, I feel it due to such claimants to disabuse the mind of the Common Council in respect to the matters referred to by Mr. Cooper, by inviting the fullest scrutiny of my official transactions. Respectfully submitted,

D. D. CONOVER.

A communication was received from the Street Commissioner in relation to the new Tompkins Market, stating that the Superintendent of Repairs and Supplies had found the plans and specifications such as would produce an unsafe building; and that he had made such alterations as he deemed necessary; which alterations would require an increased expenditure of $19,368.

The communication was referred to the Committee on Repairs and Supplies.

A communication was received from the Comptroller in relation to the purchase of sites for buildings for the Fire Department.

The Board then adjourned to Thursday.

Board of Supervisors.

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday afternoon, President PURDY in the Chair.

The bill of Solomon Kipp for supplies furnished to Eldridge-street Jail, amounting to $831 20, for the quarter ending June 30, was referred.

The bill of Company G, Eleventh Regiment, for services at the riots of the 16th and 17th of June, 1858, was referred.

The Committee to whom was referred the communication of the Mayor, nominating Wilson G. Hunt, William M. Evarts, and Gustavus A. Conover, Commissioners of the New City Hall, reported, under direction of the Board, simply stating the facts and asking to be discharged.

Supervisor PURDY wished to get the report up, but it was declared out of order.

The Committee on Criminal Courts presented a report on the bill of Richard French for refreshments furnished jurors and officers in the cases of Cangemi and O'Connell, amounting to $81 75. The Committee reported that Mr. French had charged about $1 a head for breakfasts and 80 cents each for supper. They recommended that the bill be audited at the rate of 50 cents per head for each meal, and that such be adopted as the basis for future bills of a like character. The report was adopted.

The special order, the Tax-levy, was called up.

Supervisor TWEED moved that its consideration be postponed until the next meeting of the Board.

Supervisor BLUNT urged its immediate consideration.

Finally, consideration was postponed until the next meeting of the Board.

The Report of the Committee on Annual Taxes, recommending that $350 be inserted in the Tax-levy, was adopted. The Board then adjourned to Tuesday next.

The Arrest of Renk.

No. 32 CLIFF-STREET, NEW-YORK, Monday, July 13, 1858.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

We notice in your issue of this morning a paragraph stating that GEORGE RENK had been arrested for robbing GEORGE LEVY, and was yesterday surrendered by his bail. Will you permit us to say that RENK has never been arrested for any robbery, but that, some three weeks since, he was assaulted by LEVY and two or three others, because he had, at our direction, engaged some workmen to aid him in moving a quantity of nails, at two shillings per day less than the wages LEVY (who is a public porter) had charged for the same work. In the assault RENK was thrown down, kicked severely several times, and otherwise injured, and, while attempting to defend himself, unfortunately stabbed LEVY with a knife which he always carries about him for cooperage purposes, and, though the act was simply in self-defence, he was, upon complaint of one or more of LEVY'S friends, committed to prison. We at once gave bail for him, and he has been at liberty till yesterday. LEVY, after being wounded, was taken to the Hospital, but as the injuries yesterday assumed a more dangerous character than had been anticipated, the Resident Physician gave notice to the authorities, and RENK was rearrested yesterday. He has never been surrendered by his bail, and has always been a peaceable and inoffensive man, and the injuries inflicted upon LEVY were solely in self-defence. By making the above correction you will do an act of justice to a worthy man, and much oblige

HIS EMPLOYERS.

A Correction.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: In your issue of this morning I observe a communication from Williams College which states that GEO. W. CURTIS is an *honorary* member of the Alpha Delta Phi Fraternity. Mr. CURTIS is not an *honorary* member, but a *regular* member of the Brunonian Chapter, located at Brown University. By making this correction you will much oblige FRATER.

Fires.

FIRE IN TAYLOR'S SALOON.—Yesterday afternoon a fire broke out in the basement of Taylor's Saloon, corner of Broadway and Franklin streets, creating considerable excitement and alarm. Through the exertions of the waiters the fire was nearly extinguished when the firemen arrived. The total damage was about $150, and is covered by insurance. This is the second time within a few weeks that a fire has occurred in this saloon.

A CARD.—The undersigned, Trustees and Stewards of the M. E. Church in Greene-street, New-York City, hereby certify that they have caused a thorough investigation of the reports in circulation against our pastor, the Rev. WM. P. CORBIT, and find them false and unfounded; and they believe that his character as a minister and Christian is unblemished.

John A. Harriot,	Samuel Seaman,
Noah Worrall.	Anthony Civill,
Orlando D. McClain,	John M. Clawson,
Stephen Tyson,	Alfred Tostevin,
Thomas Edgerley,	Elphs. Hirst,
Wm. West,	J. W. Kellogg,
Jos. Mayer,	James H. Holden,
J. S. Ferris, Jr.	J. Cook.

The Storm at Albany and Vicinity—Another Inundation Feared.

From the Journal of Last Evening.

Since Sunday noon the "Storm King" has been hovering about in this section of the country, deluging the earth and doing much damage to the crops. On Sunday much damage was done in the vicinity of the Shaker Road.

Near Newton's Corners, it became a tornado, and did an immense amount of injury. The hail stones were so large, that they killed chickens and ducks like bullets.

The wind blew down a frame dwelling belonging to Mr. MCCABE—loss $300. In the house of LEWIS MUNSON fifty panes of window glass were broken. Widow ANDERSON also lost about fifty panes of glass.

The church at Newton's Corners was damaged considerably in its windows. N. VAN VRANKEN lost chickens, fruit trees, vegetables, &c. BENJAMIN HERRINGTON'S, MICHAEL CAMP'S and MCCABE'S crops were badly injured. Fences were all blown down. It is estimated that the whole damage will foot up to $25,000—making it one of the most destructive storms that has visited the Shaker Road in some years. The crops and timber-lands of the Shakers were badly injured.

The wind also blew down a shed belonging to D. D. T. MCRE, at West Albany, slightly injuring several horses.

On the Schenectady turnpike, about eight miles from this city, the storm was the severest and most destructive one known. We learn from Mr. VOLKERT LANSING, who resides in that vicinity, that hail stones, full three inches square, fell on his premises, by which 108 panes of glass in his house were broken. Mr. JOHN CAPRON, who resides near Mr. LANSING, also suffered a loss of 140 panes of glass. Such was the fury of the hurricane that fences, wagons, &c., were blown away, and large apple and chesnut trees uprooted and overturned like chaff. The storm came from the north, and appeared to extend over a surface of about two miles in width. Great quantities of rain fell, and the roads in the vicinity were rendered impassable for some time by water.

As the storm passed over towards the East, probably we shall soon hear of much damage being done in other quarters.

Sunday night copious showers of rain fell, doing but little, if any damage. Yesterday morning and afternoon there was some appearance of the storm subsiding; but towards evening heavy black clouds were seen coming from the southwest, which proved to be heavily laden with rain. During the night a large quantity of rain fell, full one inch, which increased as morning advanced. The severest and most protracted showers of rain fell from 9½ to 10½ o'clock this morning. Hudson and Beaver streets were completely covered with water from curb to curb, and in many places it reached to the first step of warehouses. The water rushed madly down these streets, resembling wild rapids in some rock-bound stream. Even Broadway between these streets was covered with water to the height of the curb stone, and in one or more places it ran down in the cellars. There were but few "hill streets" that were passable for pedestrians, and those who were compelled to cross them waded through the water in the gutters up to the tops of their boots. Heavy clouds still hang over us, and fears are entertained of an extensive inundation. If the northern portion of the State has been as well watered as this section of country has been, there must soon be a strong freshet in the Hudson River; perhaps a fearful inundation of the lower part of our city. Occupants of storehouses in the vicinity of the river will look well to their property, and dealers in lime will see that it is placed beyond the reach of water.

MYSTERIOUS AFFAIR NEAR PITTSBURG.—The Pittsburg *Gazette* has a disconnected and confused story of the discovery of the body of a woman, apparently a German, in Chartiers Township, Penn. The body lay by the roadside, in an advanced stage of decomposition. A discharged pistol was found four feet distant, and a bullet-hole was discovered over the woman's left eye. The *Gazette* adds: From what the Coroner afterwards discovered, we know this woman could not have taken her own life, because, with a pistol bullet through her brain she could never have crawled where she lay, and disposed her shawl over her person after having shot herself and dropped the pistol at a distance of six to ten feet from where her head was lying. We are informed that some strange people were seen about that vicinity on the night of the 5th, and live in hopes of some clue to this foul and dastardly deed. The body was brought to this city and buried, after everything which might tend to the identification of this murdered woman had been taken from her person. During the latter part of week before last, a couple of persons, a man and woman, names unknown, led the lives of vagrants all along the road from JOHN HENSLER'S and in this way to SCHNEIDER'S tavern, by the Marine Railway. On various evenings of week before last they were seen at JOHN HENSLER'S, MARTIN CLEVER'S, ROBERT GUTHRIE'S, and elsewhere. They slept on one night of week before last in a sort of Summer pig pen near the house of MARTIN CLEVER, Esq., in Robinson township. The woman is described as having been in a sort of slavish fear of the man she was with. She was a large, good looking woman, whom this man nevertheless appeared to consider a burden to him. He professed to want work, and that he was a miller by trade; he asked for labor in the harvest field, but would not work short of $30 per month and his board. He said he didn't care much if he didn't get work, as he could get a living easier than by working. The man himself could not speak a word of English, but the woman interpreted for him and spoke English very well. They were both very much sunburned, but were good looking people. The ferrymen on Jones' ferry had noticed them frequently crossing on the boats. In short, there is scarcely a housekeeper for seven or eight miles out the road through Chartiers and Robinson townships who had not observed this man and woman from day to day, up to the first of last week, and not one who has seen either of them since.

Incidents in the Williams-Bourbon Controversy.

From the Evening Post.

Two years ago Doctor PETER WILSON, of the Seneca nation, went to Franklin County to aid in the prevention of the difficulties usually occurring at the payment to the St. Regis Indians, of their portion of the annuity from the United States. These Indians, it is generally known, are not a distinct people, but the descendants of Iroquois, who embraced Roman Catholicism, and withdrew a century since from their national association with the tribes of the Six Nations. They are principally Onondagas, Cayugas and Senecas. On his return, Dr. WILSON stated to a gentleman in Albany, that the old Indians at the St. Regis reservation objected strongly to the payment of any part of the annuity to the Rev. ELEAZAR WILLIAMS, whom they declared to be no Indian, and called a stranger. The doctor stopped at Fort Covington, where an old squaw told him that she knew Mr. WILLIAMS when he was a little boy. She visited the hut of THOMAS WILLIAMS, his reputed father, one afternoon, when the old man was from home. He presently returned with some slates and writing paper. The boy ELEAZAR took a slate and pencil and wrote upon it "Louis Charles," to the great surprise of those present. She also assured the doctor that she knew of the circumstance of ELEAZAR'S fall from a high rock into the water, when in an idiotic condition, and of his recovery from the shock with the full use of his faculties. Doctor WILSON was, and probably is, a believer in the theory that LOUIS XVII. and the Rev. ELEAZAR WILLIAMS are the same individual.

A Dangerous Southern Man.

From the Savannah News, July 10.

There is a Law School at Lebanon, Tenn., which receives, we believe, a very large support from the Southern States. Southern men have been urged to patronize this school in preference to those of Cambridge and Yale, because it was located in their midst and its teachers were supposed to reflect their sentiments. This latter does not seem to be the case—at least so far as regards one member of the Faculty—as we learn from a late number of the Montgomery (Ala.) *Advertiser and Gazette.*

It appears that the *Advertiser*, in its issue of June 17, published an editorial, in which appeared the following paragraph:

"In a recent letter written to the American Tract Society, in writing on the question of Slavery, Judge GREEN, one of the leading Professors at Lebanon, says: 'I do not mean to defend Slavery. I have my thought that it is an evil—an evil morally, socially, and politically; but a greater evil to the master than to the slave, and until within the last 25 years, I have never heard an intelligent, well-educated man express any other views.' In another portion of the letter Judge GREEN says that the people of the South are too excited to hear reason on the subject."

Judge GREEN, conceiving himself to be misrepresented, writes to the editors, under date of June 25. In his letter appears the following paragraph:

"The passage in my letter referred to, is as follows: 'I have not intended to defend the institution of Slavery. I have long considered it an evil—an evil, (as MR. RIVES once admitted in the Senate,) morally, socially and politically. Until within the last twenty-five years I never heard any well informed Southern gentlemen give expression to any contrary sentiment. About that time MR. CALHOUN first announced the opinion that the institution was a desirable one. Now, many Southern men, following MR. CALHOUN,—and pressed by aggressive attacks from the North,—hold the same opinion. But I have never sympathized with this sentiment. I hold Slavery to be an evil—a greater evil to the master than to the slave.'

Judge GREEN urges that "this paragraph does not assert that *in the relation of master and slave* there is anything wrong. Such an opinion was never entertained by me, nor was any such sentiment intended to be contained in the part of my letter referred to. I say that Slavery is an evil—a greater evil to the master than to the slave.' Of course, if there were any moral *guilt in the relation*, the evil would consist in a crime perpetrated upon the slave by the master. In that case, the slave was the sufferer. But my position in the letter is, that the master is the principal sufferer. That as an incident to the institution of Slavery, evils result to the white race among whom they are."

If our readers will compare the two paragraphs—that originally quoted by the *Advertiser*, and one quoted by the Judge, in defence—they will see that no injustice has been done that gentleman—that while the exact phraseology was not observed, his *opinions have been* correctly stated.

But, says Judge GREEN:

"I was born and brought up in Virginia. My father owned slaves, and I have owned them for fifty years, and now own them. I have always lived in the South, and have been identified with its interests, and alive to its honor.

We agree with the *Advertiser*, that Judge GREEN may believe that, because he was born of parents in Virginia who owned slaves, and because he owned slaves himself, he is therefore a true Southern man. But it will be hard to convince the Southern people that any man can be a true citizen of the South, who publicly lends the authority of his name, character and position, *at this day*, and circumstanced as the South is, to the damnable sentiment, that Slavery "*is an evil, morally, socially and politically.*" A law professor who, in his social relations with students, incul

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Continued triumphs of the Popular Young American artists,
Mr. and Mrs. W. J. FLORENCE,
whose pleasant delineations are nightly received with unbounded laughter and delight.
SONG and DANCE.
When visiting Europe, last season, the gay and merry performances of these artists were received with enthusiasm in all the leading cities, and formed the especial delight of Queen Victoria, who might be seen two or three times a week during the engagement of the Florences in the Royal Box at Drury Lane Theatre, with her young and interesting family, exhibiting her liveliest sense of pleasure and enjoyment.
The celebrated
INDIAN PUNKAS
scatter through the house cool and refreshing breezes.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 14, 1858,
will be presented a new protean comedietta, by E. L. Blanchard, Esq., of the London *Punch* called
WORKING THE ORACLE.
Polly Sparkle, Fitz Finnegan, Dolly Slocum, } Mrs. W. J. Florence
Mrs. Montgomery, Mme Schwitzer, Ben Tarboy, Fred Fizgig, Terence O. Grady, } Mr. W. J. Florence
To commence with
THE IRISH LION.
Doors open at 7½; the performance to commence at 8.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
PROMENADE CONCERTS!
Admission to all parts.....50 cents
Family Circle.....25 cents
Family ticket, admitting a gentleman and two ladies...$1
THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, July 14,
GREAT PROMENADE CONCERT,
Under the conductorship of
M. MUSARD and CARL ANSCHUTZ.
The entire Parquette and Stage of the Academy of Music have been floored over for this occasion, magnificently decorated with exotics, trees, flowers, shrubbery, &c., forming the coolest and most magnificent
JARDIN D'ETE
in the world.
A grand orchestra of
SIXTY INSTRUMENTAL PROFESSORS,
A constant succession of novelties, both instrumental and vocal, will be presented, and the
PROMENADE CONCERTS OF THE ACADEMY,
during the hot weather, will be found by persons of refined and musical taste, to be the
CHEAPEST AND MOST DELIGHTFUL
entertainments ever offered anywhere.
Doors open at 7½ o'clock; to commence at 8 o'clock.
SATURDAY, July 24, 2½ o'clock P. M.
GRAND PRESENTATION MATINEE.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
WEDNESDAY, JULY 14, 1858.
Old Prices and no reserved seats.
Revival of Brougham's great burlesque,
COLUMBUS EL FILIBUSTERO.
BLAKE and BROUGHAM.
C. WHEATLEIGH and A. H. DAVENPORT.
Mrs. BLAKE, Miss ADA CLIFTON, Miss IDA VERNON.
POPPING THE QUESTION.
COLUMBUS EL FILIBUSTERO.
With the addition of
THE GALLIANT FRENCH CAPTING
and the
MAID OF MOBILE.
Columbus.....Mr. Brougham
Doors open at 7—To commence at 8 o'clock.
Tickets.....50 cents | Orchestra seats ...75 cents

JONES'S WOOD
MAMMOTH MUSICAL FESTIVAL
AND
FETE CHAMPETRE,
WITH A
FANCY FAIR,
On the 2d, 3d and 4th of August.
The unparalleled success of the late Musical Festival, and the constant inquiries made respecting its repetition, induce the belief that a still more complete and grander Fete would meet with even greater success. Arrangements have therefore been made for opening the whole of this noble
PARK OF SIXTY-THREE ACRES,
ONE OF THE FINEST IN THE WORLD,
for a
THREE-DAYS' FESTIVAL,
When the whole will be arranged in the style of the
CREMORNE GARDENS IN LONDON
and the
PRES CATALANS IN PARIS.
The entertainments will consist of
GRAND VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERTS,
supported by more than
TWO HUNDRED PERFORMERS,
BALS CHAMPETRES
will take place in five different places in the Park, with
FIVE COMPLETE BANDS.
ASCENSIONS OF BALOONS,
WITH
MAGNIFICENT DISPLAYS OF FIREWORKS,
&c., &c., &c., &c.
PRIZES
to the value of
ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS
will also be offered to such
TURNER AND SING-VEREINS
as may signify their desire to compete for them.
The admission will be only
TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.
Particulars will be given in future advertisements.
M. MARETZEK. CARL ANSCHUTZ.

PALACE GARDEN,
14th-st and 6th-av.
BALLOON ASCENSION!
MR. WILLIAM PAULLIN,
Who has made over 200 successful aerial voyages, will ascend from the
PALACE GARDEN,
in his
MONSTER BALLOON,
on
FRIDAY AFTERNOON, JULY 16,
At 5 o'clock P. M.
The process of inflation will commence at 4 o'clock, and the price charged for admittance to the Garden will afford ladies and gentlemen a fine opportunity to witness the INTERESTING SPECTACLE OF A BALLOON ASCENSION,
without being incommoded by a crowd of spectators.
Charge for admission on this occasion 50 cents.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS.
TEMPLE OF ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY,
Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway, near Prince-st.
B. Woods.....Proprietor | S. Bleeker, Stage Manager.
REFRESHINGLY COOL AND COMFORTABLE.
This celebrated Band of Ethiopian Delineators
PERFORM EVERY EVENING,
in a select and varied entertainment of
NEGRO MINSTRELSY.
Concluding with, last week, of
A STUPENDOUS MOVING PANORAMA
OF THE
HUDSON RIVER,
with a view of New-York City by Moonlight.
A New Fountain has been erected, for the purpose of supplying the audience with Ice Water.
Tickets, 25 cents. Doors open at 7. Performance to commence at 8 o'clock precisely.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—WYMAN THE WIZARD THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, also, THIS AFTERNOON at 3, in his bizarre, astonishingly subtle, laughably mysterious illustration of the wonders of physical and mechanical science. His list includes over 1,200 feats in magic and ventriloquism. Gustin's MODEL OF THE NEW CENTRAL PARK, the rare AQUA-VIVARIA, with the blood red anemones, Happy Family, &c.
Admittance to all 25c. Children, under ten, 13c.

BOWERY THEATRE TO LET—FOR ONE year from July 13, 1858. For terms and particulars, apply to JOHN S. GILES, Receiver, No. 34 Elizabeth-st., near Canal-st.

AUCTION SALES.

T. GOULDSMITH, Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD furniture, on THURSDAY July 15, at No. 86 west 11th st., near 6th av., consisting of every description of household furniture, parlor furniture, suites in solid rosewood, covered in brocade and silk velvet, 7-octave rosewood piano, pier and mantle mirrors, rosewood etageres, centre and side tables, lace curtains, velvet carpets, &c. Dining room furniture of every description, bed-room furniture in rosewood and mahogany, bureaus, bedsteads, washstands, mattrass bolsters, pillows, palliasses, &c., sofa rockers, chairs, mirrors, clocks, carpets, etc.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer—Office No. 35 Wall-st.
REGULAR SALES OF STOCKS AND BONDS, THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchant's Exchange.
$500 Cleveland & Toledo Railroad 7 per cent bonds.
$600 Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Income bonds.
$3,000 Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Sink'g Fund.
30 shares Relief Fire Insurance Co.....$50 each
40 shares Ocean Bank.....$50 each
20 shares City Bank, Brooklyn.....$50 each
Regular Sales—WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.

FRED & COLE, Auctioneers.
BY VIRTUE OF A CHATTEL MORTGAGE made by G. W. BROWN to HENRY HARTAN, I will expose for sale, at public auction, on WEDNESDAY, July 14, at 10 o'clock, at No. 343 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, seven road wagons, four sets of harness, the well-known trotting horse *Tom Thumb*, the fast pacing horse *Jim*, and a sorrel mare; also two iron safes, lot of clothing, lot of jewelry, three desks, horse blankets, furniture, &c.
JOHN SHIELDS, Attorney for Assignee of Mortgage.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau st.
OIL-PAINTINGS.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, July 15, at 11 o'clock, at the gallery No. 23 Nassau st., about 100 ancient and modern oil-paintings, by masters of the Flemish, Italian and American schools. Among this collection may be found the works of Boutelle, Oddie, Stark of London, Ingraham, Rowbothom, W. M. Brown, Berghem, Van Pee, Cantineau, De Roos, Von Bomburgh and other celebrated masters.

WILLIAM H. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.
REFEREE'S SALE OF THE VALUABLE PROPERTY NO. 18 WALKER-STREET.—WM. H. FRANKLIN will sell at auction on THURSDAY, July 15, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the four-story brick house and lot No. 18 Walker-st., 25x100. Only $4,000 in cash required; the balance of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage.

JOHN P. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer
350 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS AT AUCTION.—On THURSDAY, July 15, at 10½ o'clock, at store of D. F. Davis & Co., No. 56 Beekman-st. Fresh, seasonable goods, direct from manufacturer.

TO J. W. AVERILL AND ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—Take notice, that on the 15th day of July inst., at 10 o'clock in the morning, at Durland's Hotel, in the village of Jamaica, the subscriber will sell at public auction a sorrel mare and colt, now in his possession, unless the charges on them are sooner paid.—Dated Jamaica, July 2, 1858. STEPHEN WEART.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE—MECHANICS' CLUB—Meets on WEDNESDAY, July 14, at 5 o'clock P. M., at the Repository, No. 351 Broadway. Subject—*Warming and Ventilation of Buildings*. Strangers are always respectfully invited and welcome. Admission free to all. H. MEIGS, Secretary.

BROOKLYN SEVENTH WARD REPUBLICAN Association meets WEDNESDAY evening at 8 o'clock corner of Willoughby and Franklin avs. Address by Dr Tuthill SETH B. COLE, President.
J. VAN VOORHIS, Secretary.

DRY GOODS.

MANTILLAS! MANTILLAS!! MANTILLAS!!!
LAST TWO WEEKS.
An opportunity never before realized for buying the
RICHEST FRENCH MANTLES
AT MERELY NOMINAL PRICES,
By order of the French Court of Bankruptcy,
The Entire Stock of
LOUIS VICTOR ARMAND
and JEAN JACQUES LAMONTAINE,
In order to declare a final dividend to the creditors in Europe,
Is now offered for sale
At No. 361 Broadway,
Between Thompson and Taylor's Saloons,
BLACK SILK MANTILLAS,
PUSHER LACE MANTILLAS,
REAL LACE MANTILLAS,
GUIPURE LACE MANTILLAS,
TRAVELING SHAWLS AND DUSTERS,
THE RICHEST AND MOST DISTINGUISHED GOODS,
Ever seen in the country,
AT PRICES TRULY INCREDIBLE.
W. D. ESTERRE.

CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 BROADWAY.
CLEARING OUT SALE.
C. S. & Co. are now offering the balance of their SUMMER STOCK at a reduction of 20 to 40 per cent. Ladies will find GREAT BARGAINS in
EGANT SUMMER SHAWLS.
LACE MANTILLAS and
SILK and OTHER MANTILLAS, in endless variety.
ALSO,
TRAVELING DUSTERS and RAGLANS, of every style and fabric.
OUR STOCK OF
PARIS BONNETS and HEAD-DRESSES, FLOWERS, FEATHERS, RIBBONS, &c.,
Is still very complete, and comprises the latest PARISIAN NOVELTIES, all of which are offered at half the usual prices.

BULPIN'S ANNUAL CLEARING SALE
OF NEW AND ELEGANT MANTILLAS,
AT 40 PER CENT BELOW FORMER COST,
DURING JULY AND AUGUST,
EMBRACES THE FOLLOWING:
Large deep flounced Mantillas, at $6 50, formerly $10.
Large deep flounced Mantillas, at $8, formerly $12.
Also, the richest Pusher and Guipure Lace Goods, with one, two and three flounces, and a general assortment of Superb Silk and Lace Mantilas, all at a similar reduction.
Buyers may believe these quotations to be real, which fact a single inspection will prove.
BULPIN, NO. 415 Broadway.
Ladies' Dusters and Wrappers in every style.

EDWARD MAYNARD,
Wholesale Manufacturer of
SHADE TASSELS, SHADE CORD
PICTURE TASSELS, PICTURE CORD.
SOFA TASSELS TRIMMING CORD,
CURTAIN TASSELS, HORSE-BLANKET CORD,
HORSE-NECK CORD and TASSELS,
PLAIN and FANCY.
HEARSE CORD and TASSELS.
Terms net cash. No 382 Pearl-st., New-York.

PERSONS GOING TO THE COUNTRY should provide themselves with India Rubber Gloves. They keep the hands from exposure and render them soft, smooth, and snowy white, are impervious to water, and can be worn where other gloves are useless. All lengths to protect the wrists and arms. Sold by all Rubber Dealers, and at No. 36 John-st., up stairs.

DAMAGED GOODS.—WORSTED DAMASKS, Irish Linens, Table Cloths, Table Napkins, Table Diapers, Towels, Crash, Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, Dress Muslins, Sheetings, Shirtings, Ginghams, Calicoes, and a general assortment of Dry Goods, sold cheap for cash, by WM. MATHEWS, No. 54 Catharine-st.

MISS F. A. SMITH, WHOSE EXCELLENT reputation for fitting and dressmaking is so extensively known throughout the City, is now prepared to execute at her house all orders in that department to the entire satisfaction of her customers. No. 113 4th-av., two doors above 12th st.

STOCK OF DRY GOODS FOR SALE AND STORE TO LET.—the stock amounts to about $52,000, and is for sale by the assignee, and the store is to let. Apply at Nos. 7 and 9 Barclay-st., from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PATENT LIGHTS
FOR
VAULTS, AREAS AND SKYLIGHTS.
The subscribers call the attention of the public to their method of illuminating and ventilating vaults and areas secured to them by the following patents:
GEO. R. JACKSON'S Prismatic Vault-light, patented April 21, 1857.
GEO. R. JACKSON'S Ventilating Vault-light, patented April 21, 1857.
GEO. R. JACKSON'S Burglar-proof Skylight, patented Dec. 15, 1857.
GEO. R. JACKSON'S Conical Vault-light, reissued Jan 19, 1858.
GEO. R. JACKSON'S Grooved Vault-light, patented March 16, 1858.
Specimens can be seen at THOS. HUNT, Esq.'s, new store, corner of Park-place and College-place, or at our office, where estimates for cost of this and all kinds of iron work, including iron railings, doors, shutters, vaults, safes, stair-cases, columns, beams, lintels, girders and all iron work appertaining to buildings.
GEO. R. JACKSON & CO.,
Nos. 199 and 201 Centre-st.,
And Nos. 1, 3 and 5 Howard-st.

A TOILET ARTICLE,
A TOILET ARTICLE, THAT IS
A TOILET ARTICLE, THAT IS
A TOILET ARTICLE, THAT IS
A TOILET ARTICLE, THAT IS
DESTINED TO SUPERSEDE ALL OTHERS OF THE KIND, IS
VROOM & FOWLER'S
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VROOM & FOWLER'S
PREMIUM WALNUT-OIL MILITARY SHAVING SOAP,
MANUFACTURED ONLY BY
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MANUFACTURED ONLY BY
JOHN B. VROOM, NO. 72 CHERRY-ST., NEW-YORK.
BE CAUTIOUS AND
BE CAUTIOUS AND
BE CAUTIOUS AND
BE CAUTIOUS AND
BE CAUTIOUS AND
SEE THAT EACH CAKE AND BOX BEARS THE SIGNATURE, IN FAC SIMILE, OF VROOM & FOWLER.
References of the highest class in the land can be given, to prove that this is the best soap for shaving purposes ever invented.
Gentlemen of taste, who have been abroad, with enlarged opportunities for procuring fine articles of this description, state to the proprietor that the above-named soap far surpasses anything that they ever saw, either in this or any foreign country.
It is handsomely got up, convenient and economical.
For sale by all the leading druggists, fancy goods houses and perfumers throughout the United States and Canadas.
Show-cards for dealers, at the manufactory.

DOORS, SASHES AND BLINDS,
Made in the best manner, of the very best material, and on short notice, by
CHARLES WHITLOCK,
No. 144 Grand-st.

BARNES & COLE,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS-AT-LAW,
New-York Times Building, No. 41 Park-row, New-York
(Room No. 8.)
WILLIAM BARNES, SETH B. COLE.

SCHOOLEY'S PATENT PRESERVATORY—Patented June 16, 1857. The attention of the citizens of New-York and vicinity is called to this new method of preserving meat, fruit and all articles of food in all their original purity and freshness for weeks and months.
Dealers in foreign and domestic fruit, meat, vegetables, game, fish, oysters, poultry, butter, eggs and milk; farmers, dairymen, hotel and restaurant keepers, and private houses, lard-oil and candle-makers, butchers, packers and pie-makers, will find this Preservatory especially adapted to their wants. A cold and perfectly dry and pure air is produced by this method. For rights, plans and information, apply to A. L. ALBERGEN, Buffalo, N. Y.; or A. C. GETTY, No. 175 West-st., New-York; or A. W. BEARDSLY, 109 Adelphi-st., Brooklyn.
N. B.—The public are cautioned against using or purchasing any permanent structure using a circulating current of air through the ice, and through the chamber to be cooled, as the same is an infringement of SCHOOLEY'S Patent, and will be assailed as such.

THE PASTILLES DE FLORENCE, FOR the complexion, prepared and sold by Madame LEWENBERG & CO., at the only depôt, No. 820 Broadway, near 12th-st., east side, have the infallible property of rendering the skin soft, clear and fair, and dissipating all tan, redness, sun-burn, &c., &c. It is indispensable to every lady's toilet.
Having analysed the Pastilles de Florence, by Madame Lewenberg & Co, I can speak favorably of the article. It is a perfectly harmless preparation, and consequently may be used upon the skin with good effect.
JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D.
NEW-YORK, June 17, 1858.

TRAVELING TRUNKS.—VERY FINE French traveling and shopping bags, &c. JOHN CATINACH, Manufacturer and Importer, corner of Broadway and Wall-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LAND WARRANTS LOST.—THE UNDERsigned mailed at Ringgold, Culoosa County, Georgia, on the 11th day of May, 1857, a letter containing two land warrants for 120 acres each; one No. 87,196, issued to the name of John Speir; the other, No. 81,141, issued to the name of George W. Catlett; that he directed said letter to R. A. Tooker, Esq., Cashier of Nassau Bank, of New-York, at New-York, and that he has been informed that said land warrants never reached said R. A. Tooker. He will make application for duplicates of said two land warrants, to the Commissioner of Pensions in terms of the law in such cases made and provided.
July 10, 1858. WILLIAM H. INMAN.

TO DEALERS IN JEWELRY IN THE BOWERY.—FOUND—A WATCH wrapt up by mistake among a lot of old watches offered for sale, on Thursday evening, July 8. Owner can have it by proving property and paying cost of advertising. Must apply for two days. T. SULLIVAN, French's Hotel.

$25 REWARD AND NO QUESTIONS asked to any person returning the SILVER GOBLET stolen from the house No. 430 4th st.
JOHN ABENDROTH, Nos. 109 and 111 Beekman-st.

LOST—A PASS-BOOK NO. 5,744, FROM INSTITUtion of Merchants' Clerks and Others. No 516 Broadway. The finder will please leave it at the Bank.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

VERY OLD BRANDY AND PORT WINE for Medicinal purposes, for sale by
J. & W. GEERY,
Nos. 719 Broadway, and 203 Canal-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.
FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG AMERIcan girl to do general housework or chamberwork, in a small private family. The best of City reference can be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 24 Ludlow-st., room No. 12.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A WOMAN OF years' experience, as chambermaid, or nurse and seamstress; understands the care of an infant from its birth; would go as lady's maid, being accustomed to traveling in all parts. Will be found fully climated and not subject to be sea-sick, and as such the distance or location no object, but a good home is what is looked for. Apply at No. 307 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook (or chambermaid and seamstress) by a most respectable girl, who has seven years' reference from her last employer; is fully experienced and competent in either capacity; will be found a person of the most reliable and steady habits, and an invaluable servant in a gentleman's family. Apply at 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman a situation as cook, washer and ironer, and is a first-rate baker and pastry-cook; understands making butter. Has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Has good reference. Can be seen for two days, Call at No. 22 James-st., 2d floor, corner of New Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MOST EXPErienced woman, as cook, washer and ironer, understands cooking in all its branches, meats, game, poultry, pastry, &c.; is willing to go in the country; highest testimonials for character and competency. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., near 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MOST RESPECTable and efficient Scotch Protestant girl, to do general housework in a private family; will be found a girl of neat appearance, and the most obliging disposition; can furnish the most satisfactory references from her last employers. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A FRENCH GIRL, A SITUATION to do general housework, or chamberwork, in a private family; will be found a girl of very clean and neat appearance; can speak English fluently, and has the most unqualified recommendations from her last employers. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., near Fulton, Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE PROtestant young woman, a situation to do up stairwork or general housework in a private family; is a good washer and ironer; understands the handling of milk and butter. Can be suited in the city or country. Can be seen at No. 458 8th-av. for two days.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUATION as farmer, plain gardener, or coachman. is an expert hand in all door labor, will make himself generally useful to his employer. Has good reference as to his honesty and sobriety. Please address, for one week, P. B., box No. 127 *Times* office.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT GIRL, a situation as first-class cook or to do general housework or chamberwork; is of very respectable and neat appearance, has had experience in this country, speaks English, and can furnish the most satisfactory references. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOMAN, as lady's maid and seamstress; understands hairdressing in the neatest manner; is willing to go in the country for the Summer; satisfactory City reference will be given. Apply at No. 144 6th av., between 10th and 11th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as waitress and chambermaid, or to take care of children and sew; has no objection to the country; with three years' reference from her last place. Call at No. 264 8th-st., between Avenues C and D, in the basement.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY PROTESTANT young women; one as nurse and seamstress; one as chambermaid and waitress; one to do general housework; one as cook; also, by a good colored cook, washer and ironer. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman to do the cooking, washing and ironing of a private family; good reference; lived five years in her last place; can be seen for two days at No. 224 East 14th-st., near Avenue A.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED DRESSmaker the work of a few private families by the day or week. No objection to the country. Apply at No. 109 2d-av., between 13th and 14th sts., between 10 and 4 o'clock. Satisfactory reference.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid and waiter, and to do fine washing and ironing: has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 156 30th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY ONE WHO THOroughly understands her business, as cook in a gentleman's family; can give the best of City references, if required. Apply at No. 107 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl to do general housework in a private family, either City or country; is very kind to children; can come well recommended. Apply, for two days, at No. 187 West 16th-st., near 8th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A HIGHLY RESpectable young woman, for general housework. has four years recommendation from her last place, has no objection to the country. Also by an excellent American cook, has the best of recommendations. Apply, for two days, at No 93 East 32d-st., first floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as cook and laundress in a small family; the best of reference from the place she lived four years; can be seen till employed at No. 258 16th st., between 9th and 10th avs., third floor, back room

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE AGED woman, a situation to take the care of an invalid lady, to travel in any part or at her own residence; can give the best of references. Can be seen at this office, between the hours of 9 and 11, or address E. W., Box 178.

WANTED.—SITUATIONS IN THE CITY OR country as good cook and to wash and iron, as nurse and seamstress, as nurse and chambermaid, and to do general housework by very competent girls. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as chambermaid and waitress; she thoroughly understands her business, and can give the best of City reference. Apply at No. 107 East 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as cook; has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing, and is a first-rate baker; best of City reference given. Can be seen for two days, at No. 533 3d-av., 2d floor, front room, between 37th and 38th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION ON ACCOUNT OF change of circumstances. A New-England lady, without incumbrance would like a situation to take charge of a gentleman's house. Satisfactory reference will be given. Address Mrs. CLIFTON, *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH PROtestant woman, a situation, in a private family, as chambermaid or laundress; has no objection to take care of one baby. Good City reference given. Call, for two days, at No. 183 West 14th-st.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH GIRL, A SITUAtion as nurse or chambermaid. Apply for two days at the school, corner of Hamilton-av. and Hicks-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and laundress. Can give good reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 152 Elizabeth st., third floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress by a respectable Protestant young woman; has the best of City references. Inquire for ANNA, No. 28th 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH GIRL, A SITUATION to do housework in a small family. Can be seen Monday and Tuesday, at No. 270 West 17th st., near 9th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EFFICIENT young Scotch girl, as chambermaid and laundress, or chambermaid and waiter; good City reference. Can be seen at No. 150 7th-av., New-York.

WANTED—SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, as chambermaid or waitress; the best of City reference given. Call for two days at No. 85 East 15th-st.

WANTED—TWO COLORED GIRLS: ONE AS cook, and the other as chambermaid and laundress. None need apply unless they can bring good references. Apply this day, at No. 219 Lexington-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as laundress and to do light chamberwork. Has best of City reference from the last place. Call at No. 145 6th av., in millinery-store for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation to do general housework. Has no objection to the country. Call at No. 72 Hammersley-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation to do general housework in a small family. Can be seen for two days at No. 245 Spring-st.

A LADY WITH THE BEST REFERENCES, speaking and writing four languages, and understanding sewing and all that is useful in assisting a lady in traveling, wishes to engage with a respectable family about to travel. Address A. B., Box No. 123, *Times* office.

HELP WANTED

WANTED—A LAD IN AN OFFICE DOWN TOWN; must live with his parents. State name, age reference, residence, where last employed. Salary first year, $50. If suited, a permanent arrangement may be made. Also, an errand boy wanted. Address NOTARY, Box No. 129, *Times* office.

WANTED—SALESMEN—TWO OR THREE EXperienced dry goods salesmen, who can influence a large cash or prompt paying trade. None others need apply. CUNNINGHAM, FROST & THROCKMORTONS, No. 53 Murray-st.

WANTED—AN INDUSTRIOUS BOY, FROM 14 TO 16 years of age. None need apply but those who can come well recommended for honesty, and who live in New-York. Salary first year $50. Apply at No. 26 Cortlandt-st.

WANTED—A WATCH-MAKER TO GO TO A Southern State; must be a first-rate workman and of good habits, READ, TAYLOR & CO., No. 9 Maiden-lane.

WANTED—COMPETENT AND EXPERIENCED agents to sell the Electro-Magnetic Burglar Alarm. Money can be made. Apply at the Office, No. 370 Broadway.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE, STEADY YOUNG MAN, to assist in book-keeping, collecting bills, rents, &c. Address S. H., Box No. 154, *Times* office.

WANTED—A GOOD ENGLISH COACHMAN; HE must be entirely temperate. Good wages. Advertiser lives near Baltimore. Apply at the Astor House.

BOYS' CLOTHING CUTTER WANTED by CROSBY & WILLIAMS, No. 486 Broadway.

INTELLIGENCE OFFICES.

FAMILIES AND HOTELS IN WANT OF good domestic female help will always find a good selection of German, English, Scotch and Irish, at MORRIS COBNERT & CO'S., No. 414 Broadway; also coachman, gardeners, farmers and laborers, at this or the Branch Office, No. 123 Liberty-st. Terms moderate.

SITUATIONS WANTED.
MALES.

WANTED—BY THE FIRST OF AUGUST, A SITuation as salesman in an importing or domestic dry goods commission house, by a young man, who has had eight years' experience in the business in two of the largest houses in Philadelphia. Is well acquainted with the Philadelphia jobbers and most of the Western jobbers. Would be willing to travel to take orders, having three years' experience in that branch of the business. Can bring the most satisfactory recommendations as to capability, integrity, &c. Address Z., Box No. 632, Philadelphia Post-Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SINGLE MAN a situation as coachman and groom, who understands his business in all its branches; is a first-class driver; understands treatment of horses in all diseases, &c.; also vegetable gardening; is willing to make himself useful to his employer. Best of City or country references can be produced. Call or address No. 27 Chrystie-st., second floor, front room. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A WAITER JUST DISENGAGED, a situation in a private family; has no objection to go into the country or to travel; any gentleman requiring such will find him trustworthy and competent, as his character will certify. Address W. C., No. 862 Broadway, corner of 14th-st., in the drug store. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, A SITUATION as porter in a store, or assistant gardener, or anything where he could be useful. He is temperate, and not afraid of work. Apply for three days, at J. LEACH'S book engraving and picture frame store, No. 80 Nassau-st. No liquor dealer need apply.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A young man who can produce the highest of reference from his last place. No objections to the country for the Summer months. Call or address a note to C. M., No. 31 West 13th-st., which will be promptly attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY A single man, who fully understands his business in all its different departments, the laying out of new grounds with taste and the cultivation of grapes. Address E. H., box No. 125 *Times* office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom, by an Englishman who thoroughly understands his business; has no objections to the country; has got City reference. Apply to A. SMITH, seed store, No. 4 White-st.

WANTED—A SOBER, INDUSTRIOUS SINGLE man, to take charge of a span of horses and a cow, and to make himself generally useful about a place 15 miles up the Hudson; situation permanent for a first-rate man. Apply at No. 53 Park-place, up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LIGHT PORTER or in any similar position where industry and devotion to business are required by a young man of 20 years of age. Wages very moderate. Address Box No. 214, G. A. D., *Times* Office.

WANTED—SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN AS coachman, and understands the care of horses well and can work in garden. The best of reference can be given. Can be seen for three days at P. TRAINOR'S, No. 514 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as coachman; understands the care of horses and plain gardening. Can give good reference from his last employer. Country preferred. Can be seen for two days. Address JAMES BURKE, Box 109, *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FARMER BY A Scotchman; is a married man; wife would like the dairy, if required. Can give good reference. Address or apply at SMITH'S Seed Store, No 64 White st.

TO EUROPEAN TRAVELERS—A YOUNG man offers his services as an active traveling companion, to make all necessary arrangements at hotels and on the road, thus saving them from much annoyance and fatigue. The best of references given. Address F. P., Box No. 1,524, New-York Post-Office.

INSTRUCTION

TEACHERS AND LITERARY INSTITUtions are respectfully desired to examine the
NEW DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE
of 112 pages, containing descriptions, illustrations, critical notices and discriminating and intelligent commendations from Teachers and the Press in all parts of the Union, of the
AMERICAN EDUCATIONAL SERIES.
A full course, from the child's initial book to the highest college manual, of
PROGRESSIVE TEXT BOOKS,
constructed on uniform principles, and prepared wholly by experienced and successful Teachers.
Copies sent gratis, and prepaid, on application to the publishers. IVISON & PHINNEY,
No. 321 Broadway, New-York.

NITCHY'S INSTITUTE AT WEST BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—Educates boys for Mercantile and Mechanical pursuits. The instruction is thorough, opposed to the memorizing method, and develops all the mental faculties; the education is based on principles of kindness and liberality. Gardens, woods, mountains and rocks, baths, a gymnasium, pure and cool air and water, render the Institute an eminently healthy and attractive place for the education of boys. For circulars containing all necessary information and references, address AUG. F. NITCHY.

SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—ELM PARK COLLEgiate Institute, Litchfield, Conn., (the healthiest spot in the Union,) the Rev. Dr. JAMES RICHARDS, Principal; JAMES RICHARDS, Jr., late of Princeton College, N. J., Assistant Principal. Boys fitted for college or for business. A teacher of the French language resides in the family. Instructions thorough, discipline strict, accommodation superior, and terms moderate. For circulars, &c., address the Principal, or R. A. WATKINSON, Esq., No. 20 Nassau-st.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE.—E (Day and Boarding,) Nos. 61 and 63 Madison-av., New-York. To be conducted on the same plan and to embrace the same thorough course as the Rutgers. Open Sept. 15. Circulars obtained at RAYNOR'S, No. 76 Bowery, or of the Principal, at No. 194 East Broadway.
REV. DR FERRIS, Rector.
C. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE.—THE 77th term will commence Sept 13. Instrumental music taught at the Institution. Boarding pupils received into the family of the principal. For circulars or further information, address HENRY M. PIERCE, A. M., Principal, No. 197 East Broadway; J. M. KREBS, D. D., President, No. 141 Henry-st; J. W. C. LEVERIDGE, Secretary, No. 11 Rutgers place.

THE REV. D. C. VAN-NORMAN, A. M., (late Principal of Rutgers Female Institute) will (D. V.) reopen his Institute for young ladies, at No. 79 East 14th-st, near Union-square on Monday, Sept. 13. Circulars may be obtained at IVISON & PHINNEY'S Bookstore, No. 321 Broadway; at RAYNOR, HOWE & FERRY'S, 76 Bowery, and by addressing the Principal.

MONS. LEOPOLD LE GRAND-VAL'S FRENCH BOARDING SCHOOL.—A classical and commercial institution, Hudson Terrace, Hoboken, N. J., will reopen Sept. 1. Pupils received at any time previous. Circulars at No. 6 Broad-st., Excelsior Insurance Office.

TEACHERS

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, A GRADUATE, who has been at the head of an academy in New-England for the past three years, and who can bring the most satisfactory certificates as to character, scholarship, &c., a situation as teacher of languages—Latin, Greek or French, or Mathematics—to be employed only three hours per day. A location in the City or some large village is desired. Address J. H., box No. 155, *Times* Office.

GOVERNESS.—A FRENCH LADY, WHO ALSO understands English, of refined education and manners, wishes to procure a situation as governess in a private family. She is well qualified to teach French and German. Apply to ROBERT FROEHLICH, No. 49 Cedar st.

GOVERNESS WANTED.—A LADY, EMIently qualified to educate a family of boys in the English branches, French, Latin and Music, may hear of a desirable situation by addressing Box No 863 New-York Post Office.

A YOUNG LADY, EXPERIENCED IN teaching, whose present engagement expires August 1 wishes to obtain a situation as resident governess in a gentle

FINANCIAL.

AUGUST BELMONT,
BANKER, NO. 76 BEAVER-ST.,
ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT, AVAILABLE TO TRAVELERS IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

H. S. LANSING & CO.,
NOS. 72 AND 98 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,
European Commission Merchants, Bankers and Dealers in Exchange, have established a complete
INTERNATIONAL AGENCY
for the transaction of general business in connection with their
AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN EXPRESS,
to transmit packages to and from all parts of Europe, and to afford all desirable facilities to
PERSONS GOING ABROAD.
Sight and time bills on London or Paris, and letters of credit available in all parts of the world.
REFERENCES:
James Boorman, New-York. Erastus Corning, Albany.
Alsop & Chauncey do. Gray & Danforth, Boston.
E. Whitehouse, Son & Morrison, New York. Dean Richmond, Buffalo
Carey, Howard & Sanger. E. S. Sandford, Philadelphia.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
issue
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT,
for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world. Also,
MERCANTILE CREDITS,
for use in EUROPE, CHINA, etc.

TEXAS COLLECTIONS.
COMMERCIAL AND AGRICULTURAL BANK, GALVESTON, TEXAS.
S. M. WILLIAMS, President. H. JENKINS, Cashier.
Collections made and remitted for promptly in sight checks on New-York, Boston, Philadelphia or New-Orleans. Collections made at ¼ per cent. commission.
New-York correspondents, Messrs. KISSAM & TAYLOR.

COLLECTIONS.
We make collection of time paper payable in Chicago, remitting at the current rate of Exchange on New-York without extra charge. Collections on other prominent points throughout the West, attended to on favorable terms, at the risk of the owners.
GEO. SMITH & CO.,
Bankers, Chicago, Illinois.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—ALL persons having claims against the late firm of KOCH & CO., of the City of New-York, composed of John C. Koch and Henry Funcke, are hereby requested to present them forthwith to the undersigned, the assignees of said firm, at their office, No. 49 Ann st., in said City of New-York. And all persons indebted to, or having any property belonging to said firm, are hereby requested forthwith to pay said debts, and deliver said property to said assignees at their office.
H. A. SCHLEICHER, } Assignees of Koch & Co.
FREDERICK KONIG, }

LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD—NOTICE.—A Committee has been appointed by the Board of Directors of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company to adjust and settle all claims against said Company. Parties interested in the floating debt of the above Company—its unsecured Bonds, &c., are requested to call at their office, No. 7 William-st.
WM. A. GUEST, Chairman.

A MEETING OF THE SECOND MORTGAGE Bondholders of the Canandaigua and Elmira Railroad Company, and the stockholders of the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad Company will be held at the office of Foster & Thompson, No. 69 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, July 14, at 12 o'clock M.

NEW-YORK, June 25, 1858.

ILLINOIS STATE INTEREST.—THE SEMI-annual interest on the debt of the State of Illinois, due on the first Monday in July, will be paid at the office of Ketchum, Howe & Co., No. 40 Exchange-place.
JAMES MILLER, Treasurer of State of Illinois.

THE COUPONS OF THE CITY OF CLEVELAND Water Loan, maturing July 1, 1858, payable at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., will be paid at the OCEAN BANK.
PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

MICHIGAN STATE INTEREST COUPONS. The remaining unpaid Coupons of the Bonds of the State of Michigan, due July 1, 1858 will be paid at the Bank of North America.
S. M. HOLMES,
Treasurer of the State of Michigan.

M'DONOUGH COUNTY COUPONS.—THE Coupons of the McDonough County, Illinois, bonds, issued to Northern Cross R. R. Co., due July 1, will be paid at the office of WOODRUFF & CO., No. 40 Broad-st.

NEW-YORK STATE FIVE PER CENT. loan of 1868 and Sixes of 1872; Mobile City Eight per cent. (renewed) Bonds and other State loans for sale by S. WHITEHOUSE, SON & MORRISON, 50 Wall-st.

CITY OF CLEVELAND COUPONS, NOW due on Bonds issued to the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad Company, will be paid at the Ocean Bank.
PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

FOR SALE—FIFTEEN HUNDRED SHARES OF the Aurora Gold and Silver Company's Stock, hypothecated. Apply to ROBERT PATON No 74 Broadway.

SAVINGS BANKS.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, July 13, 1858
THE DEPOSITORS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that interest at the rate of five per cent per annum on all sums of $5 and upward, and not exceeding $560, and four per cent per annum on all sums over $500, which have been deposited at least three months previous to the 1st inst, will be allowed to the depositors, payable on or after Monday, the 19th inst. in accordance with the provisions of the by-laws. All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest accordingly from 1st inst.
This Bank is open for business daily from 10 to 2 o'clock, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings from 5 to 7 o'clock, at No. 130 Bowery. By order of the Trustees.
THOMAS JEREMIAH, President.
G H COGGESHALL, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK,
No. 73 SIXTH AVENUE COR. WAVERLEY-PLACE,
July Interest for 1858.
THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES HAVE ORDERED interest to be paid at the rate of five per cent. per annum on all sums entitled thereto of five hundred dollars and under, and upon all sums above five hundred dollars entitled thereto at the rate of four per cent. per annum, payable at the bank, during bank hours, on and after the 19th inst. The bank is open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and Monday, Wednesday and Friday only 5 to 7 P. M. By order of the Board.
FRANCIS T LUQUEER, President.
WASHN. R. VERMILYE, } Secretaries.
JOHN S. DICKERSON, }

THE TRUSTEES OF THE SEAMEN'S Bank for Savings have ordered that interest be paid on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending June 30, as follows: On sums of five hundred dollars and under, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, and on sums exceeding five hundred dollars, at the rate of five per cent. per annum, payable on and after the 1st day of July, inst. All interest will be credited to depositors as principal.
WILLIAM NELSON, Secretary. P. PERIT, President.
NEW-YORK, July 7, 1858.

ROSEHILL SAVINGS BANK—CORNER OF 35th-st. and 8th-av. All moneys deposited in this Bank up to July 10, will draw interest from the 1st
J. BRINKERHOFF, Sec. WM. F. HAVEMEYER, Pres.

INSURANCE.

ARCTIC
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 29 Wall-st.
CASH CAPITAL.—$250,000,
WITH A LARGE SURPLUS.
This Company gives notice that it will make a reduction of FIVE PER CENT. upon the amount of premiums upon policies and renewals of policies, upon property in the cities of New York, Brooklyn, Jersey City and Hoboken. Said reductions will be made to the insured, or to his broker.
ALBERT WARD, President.
RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

INSURE YOUR PROPERTY!
SAFEGUARD INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL—PAID UP AND SECURED—$300,000.
OFFICE NO. 12 WALL-ST.
This Company insures risks upon as favorable terms as any of the older companies, and solicits its share of the insurance business of New-York and vicinity.
Its capital is securely invested in first-class bonds and mortgages, which have recently been submitted to and examined by Commissioners appointed by the Comptroller of this State, and have been fully approved.
LOSSES PAID PROMPTLY.
DIRECTORS:
Geo. S. Doughty, Geo. H. Lewis, S. H. Provost.
M. O. Roberts, P. E. Birckhead, J. A. H. Hasbrouck.
Oliver M. Pettit, F. Blackburne, Robert P. King,
Wm. Remsen, Edw. K. Collins, John A. Godfrey,
Isaac Bronson, John B. Murray, J. J. Salomon.
E. K. Olcott, Jas. W. Elwell, Francis Randall.
Chas. P. Hayes.
GEORGE S DOUGHTY, President.
(Late of the Excelsior Ins. Co.)
ALBERT WELLES, Vice-President.
JACOB N. KEELER, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
Office, No. 52 Wall-st., New-York.
CASH CAPITAL, $250,000; ASSETS, $300,000.
This Company insures property of all kinds against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms.
DIRECTORS:
HUGH LAING, NOAH S. HUNT,
EFFINGHAM TOWNSEND, THOMAS SMULL,
CHAS. R SWORDS, J. H. RANSOM,
JOHN PENFOLD, GEO. A. TOWNSEND,
JOHN COMPTON, DON ALONZO CUSHMAN,
D. HENEY HAIGHT, U. J. SMITH,
JOSEPH LAWRENCE, ALFRED WILLIS,
LEONARDO S. SUAREZ, SYLVESTER L. H. WARD,
SILAS BRONSON, ALVE. E. LAING,
A. R. ENO, ROBERT M. BRUCE,
JOHN WATSON, J. S. BOYD,
JOSEPH W. CORLIES, A. YZNAGA DEL VALLE,
SAMUEL WILLETTS, LAWRENCE TURNURE,
S. T. NICOLL, HENRY S. LEVERICH,
GEO. GRISWOLD, JR. J. H. HOLCOMB.
HUGH LAING, President.
JAS. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

LOAN OFFICES.

ADVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, jewelry and other merchandise, or bought for the highest cash prices; no signs about the premises appertaining to the loan business, and all business strictly confidential. German, Spanish and other languages spoken. CHAS. BRODY, No. 66 Nassau-st., up stairs.

BILLIARDS.

BILLIARD TABLES.—PHELAN'S IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES AND COMBINATION CUSHIONS—Protected by letters patent, dated
Feb. 19, 1856, Dec 1, 1857,
Oct. 28, 1856, Jan. 12, 1858.
The recent improvements made in these Tables make them unsurpassed in the world. They are now offered to the scientific billiard players as combining speed with truth, never before obtained in any billiard table. Salesrooms Nos. 786 and 788 Broadway, New-York. Manufactory, No. 53 Ann-st. O'CONNOR & COLLENDER, Sole Manufacturers.

DIVIDENDS.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 431 Grand st., corner of Willett.
NEW-YORK, June 26, 1858.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—DEPOSITORS ARE hereby notified that a semi-annual dividend, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on all sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. per annum on all sums of over $500, which shall have been deposited at least three months previous to the 1st of July next, will be paid to depositors on and after Monday, July 19. Interest not called for will be carried to the credit of depositors as principal. All moneys deposited previous to July 16 will draw interest from the 1st. Bank open on Monday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday.
ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
JAMES P. HAIGHT, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK, No. 3 Chambers-street, July 13, 1858

DIVIDEND.—THE DEPOSITORS ARE HEREBY notified that a semi-annual dividend, at the rate of 6 per cent per annum, on all sums of $5 and up to $500, and 5 per cent. per annum on all sums over $500 which shall have been deposited three at least three months previous to the 1st instant will be allowed to the depositors, payable on and after MONDAY, the 19th instant, during the hours of business at the Bank. All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest from the 1st instant. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Thursdays from 5 to 7 o'clock P M.
PETER H. TITUS, President.
C. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

OFFICE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, June 30, 1858.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of six (6) per cent. on the capital stock of the Company, out of the earnings of the road for the six months ending June 30, payable on and after the 15th day of July next.
The transfer books will be closed from this date until the morning of the 16th July.
The interest on the Convertible Bonds, falling due July 1, will be paid on presentation of the Coupons, on and after that date. AUGUSTUS HOFFMAN, Treasurer.

WATERTOWN AND ROME RAILROAD CO., TREASURER'S OFFICE, WATERTOWN, July 1, 1858.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—STOCKHOLDERS ARE hereby notified that a cash dividend of three per cent. has been declared, payable on and after the 15th day of July instant. The Transfer Bonds will be closed from the first day of July to the day of payment. Stockholders whose stock is registered in New York will receive their dividend at the People's Bank, No. 395 Canal corner of Thompson-st., in that City.
R. E. HUNGERFORD, Treasurer.

IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK, July 1, 1858.
A SEMI-ANNUAL (FOURTH) DIVIDEND of four per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank was this day declared, and made payable to the stockholders on and after July 12, from the profits of the past six months.
The transfer books will be closed from the 2d to the 12th inclusive.
JAMES BUELL, Cashier.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a dividend of three and a half per cent. on the capital stock of the Bank for the current six months, payable to the stockholders on and after the 1st of July next.
The books of transfer will be closed from this date to the 6th day of July.
W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.
JUNE 22, 1858.

IRVING BANK DIVIDEND.—NEW YORK, June 30, 1858.—On and after July 9, a dividend of 3½ per cent. will be paid to the stockholders of this Bank out of the profits of the past six months. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 9th July, inclusive. By order of the Board.
DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 65 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, June 26, 1858
DIVIDEND.—AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD of Directors of this Company, held this day, a dividend of eight per cent. (8) for six months was declared, payable on and after the 1st day of July next, until which time the transfer books will be closed.
JOHN BAKER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—NEW YORK, July 1, 1858.—DIVIDEND.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, held this day, a Dividend of (9) nine per cent., for the last six months was declared, payable on the 10th instant, until which time the transfer books will be closed.
T. F. JEREMIAH, Secretary.

MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY, CORNER OF FULTON AND GREENWICH STREETS, NEW-YORK, July 6, 1858.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of fifteen (15) per cent., payable on the 12th inst.
J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, July 3, 1858.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE DECLARED a semi-annual dividend of six per cent., payable on and after the 7th July, inst, until which time the transfer books will be closed. By order.
W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 10 WALL-ST., NEW YORK, July 7, 1858.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of six per cent., payable on and after the 10th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.
JOHN C. BERGH, Secretary.

CONTINENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 30, 1858.
DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND A half per cent. from the profits of the current six months will be paid to the stockholders of this Bank on and after Tuesday, the 6th of July proximo. The Transfer Books will be closed until the 6th proximo.
E. W. TALMAN, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE CO., No 52 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, July 1, 1858
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi annual dividend of TEN per cent, payable on demand. By order.
JAS. B AMES, Jr., Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HARMONY FIRE AND MARINE INS. CO. NEW YORK July 1, 1858
THE DIVIDEND OF THREE AND A HALF per cent., due this day, is payable to the stockholders, at the Office of the Company, No. 5 Broad-st. By order of the Board. E. O. GLOVER, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE HARLEM GAS-LIGHT COMPANY, Office No. 80 Nassau-st., NEW-YORK, July 12, 1858.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of THREE PER CENT., payable on and after the 20th inst. The transfer-books will be closed from the 15th to the 20th inst. HENRY P. McGOWN, Sec'y.

OFFICE OF THE SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.—No. 31 Pine st., (Great Western Buildings, New-York,) July 12, 1858.—A semi-annual Dividend of seven per cent has been this day declared, payable on demand.
THOS. W. BIRDSALL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NASSAU FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF BROOKLYN, June 28, 1858.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi annual dividend of ten (10) per cent., payable on and after the 1st day of July.
A. J. BEEKMAN, Secretary.

MERCANTILE BANK, NEW-YORK, JULY 9, 1853.
A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT. ON the capital stock of this Bank has been declared payable on the 15th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date. E. J BLAKE, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE HOPE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 33 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, July 8, 1858.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE per cent has this day been declared, payable on demand. By order.
THOMAS GREENLEAF, Secretary.

EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE No. 6 BROAD ST., NEW-YORK, July 13, 1858.
THIS COMPANY HAS DECLARED A semi-annual dividend of seven per cent. payable on the 20th inst. HENRY QUACKENBOSS, Secretary.

FOURTEENTH DIVIDEND.—EMPIRE CITY Fire Insurance Company. No. 54 Wall st. A semi-annual dividend of 7 per cent. has this day been declared, payable on demand. LINDLEY MURRAY, Secty.
NEW-YORK, July 2, 1858.

SECOND AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY First Mortgage Bonds, bearing 7 per cent Interest, coupons payable June and December, for sale by WM. & JOHN O'BRIEN, No. 29 Wall-st.

FIREMEN'S FUND, SAFEGUARD, AND Clinton Fire Stocks, wanted, by
JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 40 Wall-st.,
Manhattan Bank.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL NOTES AND ACCEPtances purchased by E. A. BENEDICT, No. 39 William-st.

NORWICH AND WORCESTER DIVIDEND scrip purchased by E. A. BENEDICT, No. 39 William st.

BANK NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW-YORK—BANK DEPARTMENT—ALBANY, July 8, 1858.—The time fixed by law for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the JAMES BANK having expired—pursuant to chapter 331 of the laws of 1850, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a final dividend of EIGHT (8) per cent has been declared upon the AMOUNT OF NOTES DEPOSITED, as represented by the certificates issued by the Superintendent in redemption of the notes of the said Bank, payable on presentation of the said certificates, PROPERLY INDORSED, at this Department, within SIX MONTHS from the date of this notice, and not thereafter.
JAMES M. COOK, Superintendent.

STATE OF NEW-YORK—BANK DEPARTMENT—ALBANY, July 8, 1858.—The time fixed by law for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to THE BANK OF NEW-ROCHELLE having expired—pursuant to chapter 331 of the laws of 1850, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a final dividend of FIVE (5) per cent. has been declared upon the AMOUNT OF NOTES DEPOSITED, as represented by the certificates issued by the Superintendent in redemption of the notes of the said Bank, payable on presentation of the said certificates, PROPERLY INDORSED, at this Department, within SIX MONTHS from the date of this notice, and not thereafter.
JAMES M. COOK, Superintendent.

IRON AND HARDWARE

CORRUGATED SHEET IRON PREPARED and painted for roofs of every description. Builders, contractors and others who may be interested in a new and valuable improvement, are invited to examine the article, with various designs for roofing applicable to buildings of every description, at the New-York Agency for Mosely & Co., of Cincinnati. D. S. DODGE, No. 88 John st., up stairs.

TO SHEET-IRON WORKERS AND STOVE MANUFACTURERS.—360 packs Russia sheet iron, assorted numbers, for sale at a great deduction from market prices. A. A. THOMSON. No 215 Water-st.

TELEGRAPH WIRE—BEST QUALITY, ALL kinds for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 86 William st.

THOMAS PIG IRON—SOFT, FREE, STRONG and a warranted substitute for Scotch Pig.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 86 William-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, &c., for sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 86 William-st.

MOUNT-HOPE CUT NAILS, SUPERIOR quality; none better in market. Agents,
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 86 William-st

O. AMES & SON'S SHOVELS AND SPADES.—For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., 86 William-st

FOR EUROPE.

STEAM TO ALL PARTS OF GREAT BRITAIN.
The shortest sea passage between America and Europe.
New-York to Galway, Ireland.
The splendid steamship
INDIAN EMPIRE,
will positively leave New-York for Galway, on FRIDAY, July 23, from Pier No 37, North River. Her accommodations are of the first-class.
Passengers will be taken from New-York, through to any port of Great Britain, at the following greatly reduced rates including Steward's fees and provisions on the passage to Galway: First class, $90; second class, $70; third class, $30
Passengers for Germany, &c, will have free tickets to London or Hull from whence steamers are constantly leaving for Hamburg, Amsterdam, and other ports.
Freight delivered in Galway and Dublin.
For passage freight, and further particulars apply to
WM. A. SALE & CO., No. 46 South-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60
The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Wickman
ASIA Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. York Wednesday, July 7.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston Wednesday, July 14.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. York Wednesday, July 21
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, July 28.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New York Wednesday, Aug. 4.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug 11.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wed'day, Aug. 18.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 25.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling green.

THE VANDERBILT EUROPEAN LINE of steamships between New-York, Southampton Havre and Bremen, will sail as follows, carrying the UNITED STATES MAILS:

New-York for Southampton and Havre.	From Havre and Southampton for New-York.
NORTH STAR...Sat., July 31	WEDNESDAY.....Aug. 18
VANDERBILT, Sat., Aug. 14	WEDNESDAY.....Sept. 1

From New-York for Southampton, Havre and Bremen.	Bremen for Southampton.	Havre and Southampton for New York.
NORTH LIGHT...Aug. 7	Aug. 7.	Sept. 8.
ARIEL.....Sept. 4	Oct. 2.	Oct. 6.

These steamships have water tight compartments, and carry able surgeons.
Price of passage per Vanderbilt: 1st cabin, $100 and $120; 2d cabin, $60; and per North Star, Northern Light and Ariel—1st cabin, $80; 2d cabin, $50; 3d cabin, $30.
Certificates issued for passage from Europe.
Specie delivered in London and Paris.
D. TORRANCE, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE—THE United States Mail steamer FULTON, J. A. WOTTON, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, touching at Southampton, to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, July 24, at 12 o'clock, from pier No. 37 North River foot of Beach-st. This ship has fine water-tight compartments inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "below."
For freight or passage, apply to
W. S. DRAYTON, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway.
N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail Aug. 21.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS ISSUED through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 1½ Warren-st., corner of Broadway. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Important Passport laws and instructions of France issued with each Passport.
N. B.—Bounty lands, pensions and extra pay procured.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR SHREWSBURY LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, PORT WASHINGTON, MIDDLETOWN, FAIR HAVEN AND RED BANK. Fare 25 cents. The new and swift steamer ALICE PRICE, JOHN BORDEN, Commander, will run as follows, from Robinson-st, N. R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK AND BRANCH PORT.
Tuesday, July 13, 4 P. M.	Tuesday, July 13, 6 A. M.
*Wednesday, July 14, 11 A. M.	Wednes'y, July 14, 6½ A. M.
Wednesday, July 14 4 P. M.	*Wednes'y, July 14, 11 A. M.
Thursday, July 15, 11 A. M.	Thursday July 15, 6½ A. M.
Friday, July 16, 11 A. M.	Friday, July 16, 6½ A. M.
Saturday, July 17, 3½ P. M.	*Friday, July 16, 5 P. M.
	Saturday, July 17, 11½ A. M.

Where the * occurs the Red Bank Landings are omitted, the Boats leaving New-York and Branch Port at the same time—meeting and exchanging passengers outside the bar.
The steamer LEADER connects with this boat for Pleasure Bay and Long Branch direct.
Haight's line of stages for Squan; also stages to all parts of the country.

THE REGULAR AND OLD-ESTABLISHED LINE FOR SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, LONG BRANCH AND OCEAN PORT.—The new and splendid steamer LONG BRANCH, Capt. J. P. CORLIES, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st. Pier, North River.
Time Table for the LONG BRANCH:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE OCEAN PORT.
Saturday, July 10...4½ P. M.	Saturday, July 10...6 A. M.
Monday, July 12...2½ P. M.	Monday, July 12...7 A. M.
Tuesday, July 13...3½ P. M.	Tuesday, July 13...7 A. M.
Wed'day, July 14...3½ P. M.	Wed'day, July 14...7 A. M.
Thursday, July 15...4½ P. M.	Thursday, July 15...7 A. M.
Friday, July 16...5 P. M.	Friday, July 16...7 A. M.

The LAURA will connect with the boat for Red Bank and intermediate landings.
Nelson Taylor's Squam Line of stages connect with this boat. Also, Stages to all parts of the country.

THE REGULAR AND OLD-ESTABLISHED LINE FOR SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, Ocean House, Long Branch, Port Washington, Fair Haven, Mount's Dock, Brown's Dock, (Middletown) and Red Bank. The new and splendid steamer OCEAN WAVE, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st, Pier, N. R:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
For Highlands Ocean House and Red Bank.	Monday, July 12...3 P. M. Tuesday, July 13...3½ P. M.
Monday, July 12...2½ P. M.	Wed'day, July 14...4 P. M.
Tuesday, July 13...8 A. M.	Thursday, July 15...1 P. M.
Wedn'day July 14...8 A. M.	
Thursday, July 15...7 A. M.	

The Ocean will connect with this boat for Ocean Port, &c. NELSON TAYLOR'S Squam line of Stages connect with this boat; also, stages to all parts of the country.

OPPOSITION TO COMBINED MONOPOLY.—DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—Fare 50 cents. Breakfast and dinner on board. Landing at Caldwell's, West Point, Newburg, Fishkill, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck and Catskill. The new and splendid steamer TAMINEND, Captain E. B. WELLS, will leave Pier No. 27, foot of Robinson-st., N. R. on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS at 7 o'clock A. M., arriving at Albany in ample time for trains for Saratoga and the West; also connecting with stages at Catskill for the Mountain House returning, will leave Albany for New-York, landing at the above places, on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 7 A. M. For further particulars, inquire of GEO. T. STANLEY, at the office foot of Robinson-st., New York.

THE CROTON, CAPTAIN W. H. WOOD, leaves Pier No. 29, East River, foot of Roosevelt-st., every afternoon at 4 o'clock,

Arriving at		Returning next morning, leave
Bayles' Dock	5:00 P. M.	Glen Wood	6:30 A. M.
Great Neck	6:15 P. M.	Glen Cove	7:00 A. M.
Sands' Point	6:40 P. M.	Sands' Point	7:25 A. M.
Glen Cove	6:00 P. M.	Great Neck	7:45 A. M.
Glen Wood	6:50 P. M.	Bayles' Dock	8:00 A. M.
		Arrive at N. York	9:00 A. M.

N. B.—The CROTON, being now in fine order for speed and comfort can be chartered for Pic-Nic and Excursion parties, with the use of a most beautiful grove at Glen Wood. Apply to the Captain on board.

OPPOSITION TO THE NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD.—The inhabitants of Mamaroneck and New-Rochelle have purchased the steamboat ISLAND CITY, and have started a ferry from the above places The boat starts from the new dock, built by the Company, at Delancy's Neck, at 7 New-Rochelle at 7½, and City Island at 8 o'clock, A. M.; returning, leaves Fulton Market at 4 P. M. This is a most delightful sail, and the enterprise must succeed, and we hope will convince this foreign Railroad Company, that the people of this State will not pay tribute to Connecticut.

ASTORIA AND RAVENSWOOD.—STEAMER LIBERTY leaves Peck Slip, New York, at 8½ A. M., 1, 4 and 6 P. M. Leaves Astoria at 7½ and 9½ A. M., and 3 and 5 P. M. Landing at 10th st. at 8½ and 9½ A. M., and 1 and 5 P. M. Through in 40 minutes. Fare, 10 cents.

STATEN ISLAND FERRY.—BOATS LEAVE foot of Whitehall st. every hour, from 6 A. M. to 7 P. M.; leave Staten Island every hour, from 6 A. M. to 7 P. M. Fare 6 cents. On fine Sundays boats leave every half-hour.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—STEAMER METAMORA, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, from foot of Jay-st, at 7 o'clock A. M.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY—STEAMER ARMENIA every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, from foot of Murray-st, at 7 o'clock A. M.

FOR THE EAST.

INDEPENDENT LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, NEWPORT, BRISTOL, PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON.—The splendid sea-going steamer GOVERNOR, Capt. BENJAMIN M SIMONS, will leave Pier No. 27, North River, foot of Robinson-st, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SUNDAYS at 4 o'clock P. M. Regular days from Providence, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Regular days from New-York, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Sundays.

	Cabin Fare, with Berths.	Deck.
Fare between New-York and Boston	$3	$2 00
Fare between New York and Providence	2	1 50
Fare between New-York and Bristol	2	1 50
Fare between New-York and Newport	2	1 50

Passengers by this Line will reach Providence in season to connect with morning train for Boston. For passage and freight, which will be taken at reduced rates, apply on the wharf to GEO. T. STANLEY, Agent. All persons are forbid trusting any one on account of the boat or owners without a written order from the Captain or Agent

PORTLAND AND NEW-YORK.—THE NEW and elegant steamship "CHESAPEAKE," SIDNEY CROWELL, Commander, leaves Portland every Saturday, and New-York, from pier No. 12, North River, every Tuesday, at 4 P. M. Passage and fare, including State-room, $5. Running time 30 hours. For passage or freight, apply to EMERY & FOX, Portland; H. B. CROWELL & Co., No. 86 West-st., New York.
WHITE MOUNTAINS.—This is the most direct and picturesque route from New-York to the White Mountains, and Long Island and Vineyard Sounds. The "Glen House" is only six hours' ride from Portland.

NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD STEAMBOAT LINE.—The ELM CITY, Capt. LEWIS, will leave Pier No. 25 East River, every day, at 3 P. M., for New Haven. The TRAVELER, Capt. BOWNS, every night, at 11. The GRANITE STATE, Capt. KING, will leave Pier No. 24 East River, every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 5 P. M., for Hartford.
RICHARD PECK, Agent.

RAILROADS

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Commencing Monday, May 17, 1858:
Trains leave the Depot corner of White and Centre sts., New-York, at
6:15 P. M., for White Plains, stopping at all stations.
Trains leave Depot corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av., New-York, at:
8:10 A. M. Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all intermediate stations.
8:30 A. M. Mail Train, stopping at, and all stations North of, Williams Bridge.
11 A. M. Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
11:30 A. M. White Plains, do. do.
2:30 P. M. Williams Bridge, do. do.
4:00 P. M. White Plains, do. do.
5:00 P. M. Dover Plains Train, stopping at Williams Bridge and all stations North.
5:40 P. M. White Plains Train, stopping at al stations.
8:30 P. M. Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
Returning, leave Chatham Four Corners:
12:50 P. M. Mail Train, stopping at Williams Bridge, White Plains, and all stations North.
WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, May 10, 1858, and until further notice passenger trains will leave Pier, foot of Duane st., as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk and principal intermediate stations. Mail train at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 3 P. M., from foot Chambers-st., and Pierpont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations. Way passenger at 4 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 6 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad for Syracuse; at Corning with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend, with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville, with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c. CHAS. MORAN, President.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after the 1st of July trains will run as follows, Sundays excepted:
TRAINS GOING EAST
Leave South Ferry,

NEW-YORK CITY.

Coroner's Inquests.

THE HOMICIDE OF MR. SOHL—KILLING A MAN FOR SIXPENCE.—PETER MCGINNESS, arrested on a charge of fatally stabbing Mr. SOHL, was examined yesterday by Coroner GAMBLE. He stated that he was 35 years of age, was born in Ireland, and followed the sea for a living. In relation to the charge preferred against him, he said "The deceased owed me six cents for a knife; I asked him for the money; he refused either to give it or return the knife; he then commenced to beat me, and I struck at him; a knife with which I had been peeling a turnip was in my hand, and I did not know it at the time." At the conclusion of the examination, the prisoner was remanded to the Tombs to await the action of the Grand Jury.

ANOTHER DEATH FROM STABBING.—GEORGE LAVE, who was stabbed a few days ago, in Beekman-street, by GEORGE RENK, died at a late hour, Monday night, at the City Hospital. An inquest will be held on the body to-day. RENK is in custody, awaiting the result of the Coroner's investigation.

BOY DROWNED.—WM. MARKS, a German boy, 11 years of age, while playing yesterday forenoon at the foot of Canal street, fell into the dock and was drowned. An inquest will be held on the body to-day, at the residence of his parents, corner of King and Laurens streets.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON SHIPBOARD.—THOMAS COVANY, while at work yesterday on a bark lying at the foot of North Moore-street, fell head-foremost into the hold, and died soon afterwards. He leaves a family in Brooklyn. The inquest will be held to-day.

Police Intelligence.

ATTEMPTED ESCAPE OF A PRISONER FROM THE TOMBS.—A genteel-looking young man was committed to the Tombs a few days ago on a charge of larceny. He gave his name to the committing Magistrate as Caleb Cushing, but, as far as known, no relationship to the distinguished ex-Attorney-General. The prisoner was assigned to cell No. 76, on the third corridor. The very suspicious looks of a fellow who had been in the habit of daily calling to see him, waked Mr. Muller, one of the deputy keepers, to suspect that there was something wrong going on. He informed Deputy Clearnon of his suspicions and they both entered the cell. The appearance of the two deputies greatly excited the prisoner, and on their attempting to search him he drew a dagger and attempted to stab them. They succeeded in taking the deadly weapon from him, and on further search found a large stout-bladed knife and a razor in the cell. On looking under the bed a pile of stone and mortar was found carefully stowed in one corner under a bed blanket. Upon removing an engraving from the wall, a large hole presented itself, and it required no careful analysis to discover that the missing stone and mortar were identical with those found under the bed. Pieces of the iron bedstead had been broken and used to dig out the wall. The hole had been made nearly through the wall, and another twenty-four hours' stay of proceedings on the part of the Deputies would, doubtless, have enabled the prisoner to effect his escape. His trial was assigned for to-day in the Court of General Sessions, and it was probably his intention quietly to get out of the way in time to save the County the expense of trying him. He was placed in another cell, strongly handcuffed, and every precaution taken to insure his needed presence in Court. The prisoner is 26 years of age, and has already served one term in State Prison for forgery. He professes to belong to a reputable family in South Carolina.

VICTIM OF UNCONTROLABLE IMPULSE.—Mark Plumb is an old resident of the Seventh Ward. Several years ago his name appeared often on the Police records. No sooner would he get out of the Court Prison, or get a free pass from the Island, than he would find himself again before the magistrate, and again occupying his former cell or wheeling dirt for the City Fathers. He confessed that it was impossible for him to let other people's property alone, and the humane magistrates compassionating his weakness, became at length very lenient in their sentences. Unfortunately he went into the State of New-Jersey, and allowed his besetting weakness to get the beiter of him. The New-Jersey magistrate sent him for seven years to the State Prison. A few days ago he returned to the City. Yesterday he was strolling through the Eleventh Ward, noting some of his old haunts and the changes that had taken place during his absence. A fine horse, attached to a light, genteel buggy, was standing unties in a quiet street; Plumber could not resist the temptation; he stepped into the vehicle, seized the reins, cracked the whip, and drove off at a dashing speed. In a short time he had disposed of the establishment, and had the money in his pocket, and almost immediately afterwards was arrested. He was taken before Justice BERNHAM, and committed for examination. As he was marched off to his cell, he lamented greatly his infirmity, saying it was his misfortune to be the victim of uncontrolled impulses. The horse and wagon belonged to Mr. Wm. Rubert, of No. 110 Lewis-street.

ATTEMPTED HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—About 8 o'clock Monday evening, as Mr. Frederick Rullman, superintendent of Jones' Wood Hotel was passing torough First-avenue, he was suddenly attacked by three men. One of the assailants attempted to knock him down, and another made a grab at his throat. Being an athletic man, he quickly leveled one of the ruffians to the ground, and was about to proceed in the same summary manner with the others, but they eluded his blows, by taking to their heels, followed in double quick time by their comrade. Mr. Rullman gave chase after the villains, and with the assistance of Officers Mulford and Maxwell captured two of them. The prisoners gave their names as Albert Huppert and Frederick Camp. They were taken before a Police Magistrate yesterday morning, and committed to answer the charge of highway robbery.

YOUNG BURGLARS.—Two boys about 12 years of age, were arrested yesterday, charged with having, in connection with two other boys, broken into the dwelling of Mr. Foley, No. 144 East Seventeenth-street, and stolen some money and clothing. Justice QUACKENBUSH committed them for examination, and also a Mrs. Knapp, who bought the stolen articles from them.

[Advertisement.]
HARLEM RAILROAD.
To the Editor of the New-York Times:
SIR: Your correspondent "Equity" needs information, and he can get enough from the commuters to satisfy him how the road has imposed upon all whom, by promises, they induced to buy property and settle on the line of the road—nearly doubled the commutation, and only given half the cars. Indeed, a journeyman cannot get in town and make a full day's work.
All the people on Mill want, is to benefit Mr. "Equity"—give him a clean, light tunnel to go though, without endangering his health, life or comfort. The Company used to take him from the City Hall to Thirty-second street and Harlem for one price; now they take him only from Twenty-seventh street, and whether they haul him from Twenty-seventh to Thirty-second-street, or to Forty-second-street, will make no difference in price.
With all their boldness and impudence, they will hardly dare to try this, or they will be brought back to the THROUGH TICKET SYSTEM.

[Advertisement.]
THE RETIRED PHYSICIAN'S REMEDY.
Doctor H. JAMES'
Extract of Cannabis Indica,
For the cure of Consumption, Liver Complaint, Bronchitis, Asthma, Coughs, Colds and Nervous Debility. An East Indian preparation, and the only cure ever discovered for diseases of the Lungs, Stomach, and Nerves. Price $2 per bottle. Sent everywhere by Express.
CAUTION.—"No. 19 Grand street, Jersey City, N. J., and No. 14 Cecil-street, Strand, London," is blown in the glass of the genuine. Address O. P. BROWN, Proprietor of Dr. H. JAMES' Remedies.
No. 19 Grand-street, Jersey City, N. J.
N. B.—The recipe will be sent free to those who desire it.

[Advertisement.]
COD-LIVER OIL AS A PALATABLE JELLY.—The recent improvement made by E. QUEVU in the preparation of a pleasant jelly, containing 85 per cent. of the best oil, adapts this valuable remedy to the most delicate stomach. It is retained, digested, and assimilated like any food. PENFOLD, CLAY & CO., Agents, No. 4 Fletcher-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]
HE IS WONDERFUL!—So he is. All acknowledge it. WYMAN, the Wizard, at Barnum's Museum, surpasses all rivalry. His feats are legionary, endless, highly entertaining, and yet wholly inscrutable. He appears this afternoon and evening.

[Advertisement.]
HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—The progress of scrofula is arrested by the Ointment. It clears the skin of all disfigurements. The Pills are astonishing whole districts by their cure of chills and fever, etc. Sold 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]
FREDRICKS' PHOTOGRAPHIC TEMPLE OF ART, Nos. 335 and 337 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel. PHOTOGRAPHS, HALLOTYPES, DAGUERREOTYPES and AMBROTYPES in every style.

Brooklyn Items.

It is stated that all of the Anti-Lecompton Democrats in the Navy-Yard, or those who were placed there through the influence of Anti-Lecompton Democrats, were discharged last Saturday.

RESIGNED.—MR. OLIVER G. CARTER, a Fire Commissioner in the Western District, has tendered his resignation. He was elected for five years.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—A girl named EMMA MCCLOSKEY attempted to commit suicide Monday night, by jumping into the East River from Ford's Dock. She was rescued by a boatman and taken to her residence in New-York. She refused to give any reason for the attempt upon her life.

THE BROOKLYN POLICE.—The Comptroller, in compliance with a resolution of the Common Council, has furnished the following statement showing the cost of the Police during the last three years:

	1855.	1856.	1857.
Cost of Stations..	$5,750 00	$10,715 50	None.
Rep'rs to Stations	2,080 53	545 72	$587 68
Contingent.....	5,730 95	5,959 69	7,918 40
Pay of Police....	181,254 89	188,220 04	137,452 12
Total.....	$194,825 37	$305,440 35	$145,948 20

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—A mason, named MICHAEL LOWERY, while at work on the upper story of a building corner of Court and Luqueer streets, fell yesterday by the breaking of the staging upon which he was standing, a distance of sixty feet, into the cellar of the building, receiving serious if not fatal injuries. He was taken to the Long Island Hospital for treatment. He has a family at No. 130 Clermont-avenue.

BROOKLYN WATER WORKS.—About 90 miles of the water pipes had been laid in Brooklyn up to Saturday last, leaving only about 30 miles more to be laid.

BURGLARS ARRESTED.—CHARLES SALMAN, WM. PERRY and FRANK HAMILTON, were arrested yesterday by the First Precinct police, and committed to answer a charge of robbing THOMAS L. JERANE'S coal office, corner Fulton and Furman streets, Monday night last.

More Outrages by the "Forty-Acre Crowd."

Last Sunday, a gang of the "Forty-Acre Crowd" overhauled a man named —— DOWNEY, in Hudson-avenue, and beat him most unmercifully. Yesterday, Captain KING, of the Second Paecinct, arrested two of his assailants, named PATRICK MURRAY and —— MULLIGAN, on a warrant issued by Justice MORTHOUSE. They gave bail to appear at the Court of General Sessions for trial.

Yesterday morning, a man named PATRICK DOWNEY, brother of the young man beaten on Sunday, was attacked by a gang of the "Forty-Acre Crowd," near the Navy Yard gate. They knocked him down, and beat him with their fists and boots to their hearts' content. DOWNEY was carried home seriously injured. The MURRAY, whose name is given above, was arrested for participating in the crime for which HIGBIE was sent to State Prison for 15 years, and "Scabby" MCCLOSKEY for 12 years, in 1851, but was let off then on account of his youth, and the short time he had been in the country. He is the same man, also, who, last Winter, without any provocation, turned a kettle of hot water upon SAMUEL NICHOLS, Pound-master, in a bar-room on the corner of Myrtle-avenue and Navy-street. NICHOLS was deterred from making a complaint at the time for fear of receiving more punishment at the hands of MURRAY and his friends.

"Scabby" MCCLOSKEY now lies at the point of death from a pistol-shot received while brutally beating a man on the 5th inst. He was pardoned out of State Prison by Governor SEYMOUR, after serving about two years of the twelve for which he was sentenced. HIGBIE, the other associate, butted his brains out and died in prison a short time after his incarceration. These are specimens of the rank and file of which LAISE, who murdered GEORGE H. SIMONSON, was a leader.

Base-Ball Match at Fashion Course Postponed.

The match between the nine players picked from the Brooklyn Clubs and the nine selected from the Hoboken and New York Base-Ball Clubs, which was to have been played, yesterday, on the Fashion Race Course, was adjourned till next Tuesday, at 2 P. M., in consequence of the rain.

Every arrangement was made by the Managing Committee for the accommodation of the public whilst viewing this great contest for the supremacy between Brooklyn and New-York. A number of eight, six and four-horse omnibuses were pressed into the service of the various leading Base-Ball Clubs. They were decorated with flags, bunting and other decorations, and were well filled with the enthusiastic lovers of this popular American game. Carriages, light and heavy wagons,—vehicles of all descriptions were in requisition. The trains of cars on the Flushing Railroad were well filled. The 1 o'clock train took out about three hundred persons notwithstanding the rain, but the storm which began about 11½ o'clock effectually put a stop to the match. There could not have been less than from fifteen hundred to two thousand persons in and around the Course and stands. There will be one or two changes in the players next Tuesday; Mr. DAKIN, of the Putnams, retires from the Brooklyn Nine, as his usual position of pitcher is taken by Mr. M. O'BRIEN, of the Atlantics. Mr. DAKIN thinks that his place in any other position in the field might be filled by a stronger player, and much to his credit gives way. It is hinted that Mr. MASTEN, of the Putnam Club, will perhaps be chosen in his place. If Mr. DAVIS, of the Knickerbocker Club, does not play, HARRY WRIGHT, of the same Club, is likely to take his place for the Hoboken nine. The present delay will but add to the increasing interest in this game, which soon bids fair to supplant the English game of Cricket, which has been struggling on so many years without being taken hold of to any extent by Americans in the neighborhood of New-York.

New Jersey Items.

ARREST OF SUPPOSED BURGLARS.—Officer BROPHY, of the Hoboken Police, early yesterday morning discovered three persons, named KENAY LEGGETT, GEORGE WOOD and JOHN THOMAS, secreted among a pile of stones in the outskirts of the city, and supposing that they were there for no good purpose, attempted to arrest them, when LEGGETT fired a pistol at his head, the ball passing very near him, but doing no damage. The officer at once used his club, and succeeded in securing LEGGETT, while other officers secured the other two. While on the way to the Station-house LEGGETT escaped from the officer, but was recaptured after a short struggle. They were all armed with bowie-knives and pistols, and two of them had rifles loaded. Several burglaries have been perpetrated in the city during the past week, and it is supposed that these are the burglars. They were held for examination.

HEAVY ROBBERY.—A box containing $1,430 in specie was stolen from the depôt of the New-York and Erie Railroad, at Jersey City, on Monday morning, during the temporary absence of Mr. HOBBS, the Freight Collector. The loss was discovered a short time after, but all efforts to trace the thieves were unsuccessful.

COLLISION.—The ferry boat *Hudson* was run into, yesterday morning, by a lighter in the river, but no particular damage done, except the staving a hole in the side of the *Hudson*.

PROBABLY FATAL ACCIDENT.—About 5 o'clock, Monday evening, a daughter of Captain MANDEVILLE, aged 5 years, fell from the window of her parents' residence, No. 15 Prospect street, to the pavement, fracturing her skull. No hopes are entertained of her recovery.

EFFECTS OF THE STORM.—The storm which passed over Hoboken yesterday, did considerable damage to the woods, and the lightning striking the telegraph poles, shattered a number of them so that they will have to be replaced. The telegraph wires on the Philadelphia route were thrown down on the road leading to Bergen, but were soon repaired.

RELIGIOUS.—A meeting was held at Metropolitan Hall, on Monday evening, for the purpose of raising means to procure a tent wherein to preach the Gospel to the poor of the city. It was well attended, and about $200 were subscribed. The entire cost of the tent and furniture is estimated at $425.

STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.—The roof of the new Railroad Depôt was struck by lightning yesterday afternoon, but no damage was done of consequence.

The De Riviere Scandal.

The following is a copy of the traverse return of the writ of *habeas corpus* served on JOHN HUNCKE. It was served on HUNCKE'S counsel yesterday:

NEW-JERSEY SUPREME COURT.
Before the Hon. Justice Ogden.

The State of New-Jersey, Frederick S. Blount, Petitioner vs. John Huncke and John de Riviere, on Habeas Corpus, to bring up the bodies of Mrs. Emily J. Blount and Miss Emily J. Blount.—The reply and traverse of Frederick S. Blount, the petitioner, to the answer to the writ of *habeas corpus*, served upon him in the above entitled matter.

First—That the said Huncke did, from the 2d day of July up to the time of the service of the said writ, detain the said Mrs. Emily J. Blount and Miss Emily J. Blount from the petitioner, and keep them so detained from the said petitioner, against his, the petitioner's will, and refused to permit the petitioner to see them so long as they were in said Huncke's house.

Second—That the said ladies came to the house of the said Huncke in company with the said De Riviere, or came there at the instance of said De Riviere, where they remained from the second day of July; the said Miss Emily J. Blount until on or about the sixth day of July instant, against the will of the petitioner, her father; when the said Miss Emily J. Blount, as the petitioner believes and hopes to be able to prove, was, with the knowledge and assent of the said Huncke, removed from the said house, and taken to some place of concealment, and has ever since been so concealed, and still is so kept and concealed from the petitioner, and the said Mrs. Emily J. Blount has since been permitted by said Huncke to remain in his house against the will of your petitioner.

Third—That the said Huncke knows, or has reason to believe, upon information which he has received, and which information he believes to be true, the mode and manner by which Miss Emily J. Blount was taken away from his said house, and in whose company she left said house, and the place to which she went or was carried, and the name or names of the person or persons by and through whose exertions she was enabled to leave said house, and by whom and where she was concealed; and the petitioner controverts the facts set up in the answer of the said Huncke in respect to the matters above stated, and prays a full investigation in relation thereto.

Fourth.—That the said De Riviere has, as your petitioner is informed and believes to be true, been at the house of the said Huncke repeatedly since the service of the said writ, and has had interviews with the said Mrs. Emily J. Blount, at the house of said Huncke, with the said Huncke's knowledge or assent, and that the said Huncke aids and abets the said De Riviere in his actings and doings in the concealment of the said Miss Emily J. Blount, and this your petitioner prays may be inquired of in this proceeding.

RANSOM & BROWN,
Attorneys of said Petitioner.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JULY 13.

$500	U. S. 6s '67	11⅛	
1,000	Wis. St. 6s '78	104	
1,000	Tenn. St. 6s '90	93	
3,000	do	93¼	
5,000	do	s10 93¼	
4,000	do	93⅛	
90,000	N. C. St. 6s	90¾	
30,000	Mis. St. 6s	b60 85⅛	
26,000	do	b3 85⅛	
7,000	Cal. State 7s	87	
6,000	Brooklyn City 6s '67	99	
5,000	Erie R. 1 m. Bds.	88	
1,000	Harlem R. 1st m.	82	
2,000	Harlem 3d m. Bds.	54	
1,000	M. C. RR. 8 p.c. 1st Mtge S.F.C. Bds.	97½	
1,000	do	97¾	
17,000	La. C. M. L. G. 8s	30¾	
4,000	do	31	
1,000	do	s30 30½	
1,000	M. C. M. 2d m. 10 bs.	68½	
5	Bk. of Commerce	100⅜	
25	do	100⅜	
10	Bk. of the Republic	119	
25	Pac. M. S. Co	79	
25	do	s10 79	
100	Gardiner Gold Co	1⅜	
300	do	1¾	
5	Del. & Hud. C. Co.	98¾	
25	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	84¾	
100	do	84⅜	
50	do	b60 84⅜	
50	do	b10 84½	
250	do	s10 84½	
250	do	s3 84⅝	
100	Erie Railroad	19¾	
250	do	19¾	
250	do	19⅝	
50	do	b60 19⅜	
50	do	b30 19¼	
525	do	19	

SECOND BOARD.

$15,000	Tenn. St. '90	93¾	
3,000	do	93¾	
2,000	California St. 7s	87	
3,000	Virginia 6s	93	
6,000	Ohio St. 6s '60	102	
16,000	Missouri St. 6s	85	
3,000	Brooklyn City 6s	97	
500	Ill. C. R. R. Bds.	87¼	
2,000	Ill. C. O. R. Bs	97	
1,000	C. B. & Q. R. R. 8 per cent. bds.	85	
200	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	84⅝	
200	Chi. & Rock Isl. RR.	75⅞	
25	Panama R. R.	104⅝	
25	do	104	
10	Commonwealth Bk	93	
30	Phenix Bank	106	
106	Cary Im. Co.	5⅛	
100	Hudson Riv. R.R.	27⅝	
100	do	s10 27⅜	
50	do	s60 27	
150	do	27⅛	
50	do	b30 27⅜	
33	Harlem R R.	10	
100	Reading R.R.	46⅛	
225	do	46	
165	Mich. Cent. R. R.	88⅛	
100	do	b60 88⅜	
50	do	s60 88	
100	do	s10 88⅛	
50	Mich S. & N. Ia. R. R.	23⅛	
260	do	23	
100	do	s60 22¾	
50	do	b60 23	
50	Mich. S. & N. I. p. f. s'k	44½	
100	do	44⅛	
35	Panama Railroad	105	
100	Illinois Cen. R. R.	75	
40	do	75⅛	
50	do	75¼	
100	Gal. & Chi. R. R.	88	
100	do	87⅜	
50	do	b60 87½	
50	do	87⅜	
100	do	87⅝	
100	do	s10 87⅜	
100	do	b30 87⅜	
200	Cleve. & Tol. R.	b60 35⅛	
600	do	b30 35½	
300	do	35¾	
100	do	b30 35⅝	
100	do	s60 35	
288	Chic. & R. I. R. R.	75⅛	
350	do	s60 74¾	
100	do	s30 75	
200	do	b30 75½	

SECOND BOARD.

300	Erie R. R.	19⅛	
400	do	19	
200	do	b60 19⅛	
100	do	b60 19⅜	
100	M. S. & N. I. R. R.	s60 22¾	
50	do	b30 23⅛	
100	Har. R. R.	10	
150	M. S. & N. I. pf. stk.	44¾	
150	Ill Cen. R. R.	76	
300	Gal & Chi. R. R.	88	
100	Clev. & Tol. RR.	35⅝	
100	do	s60 35¼	
200	do	35⅜	
75	C. B. & Q. R. R.	64½	

TUESDAY, July 13—P. M.

The Exchange market for the Boston mail closed 109⅛@109¾ ℔ cent. on London; the rates rather firm on account of the comparative scarcity of transient bank and good mercantile bills. The business for this packet is a moderate one, and chiefly done by the standard drawers. There is no alteration in France. The sales of Cotton for a day or two past have been large and at buoyant prices, and the market is further stimulated by the *Canada's* advices telegraphed from Cape Race. The revival in the demand for Flour and Grain in England, noticed in the same dispatch, comes very acceptably for our Western railways and farmers. We anticipate no large improvement in prices. The news seems only to promise a freer market abroad through the Fall months than we have thus far had through the Spring and Summer. The English holders of Illinois Central Stock have taken measures to send a special delegate to this country to report on the finances of the road. The first announcement of the $20 assessment appears to have been made in London in the worst possible way, in anticipation of the circular of the Directors, and without presenting the reasons for so large a call. The stock, in the absence of this information, though rallying from the first decline, again receded to 73 ℔ cent.

We hear of nothing new in the market for Money to-day. The Customs duties continue to show an improvement for the Government, but create little or no additional inquiry for Money. Most of the importers are quite easy, although trade, as a general remark, is far behind this time last year.

At the Stock Exchange the turn of the market was against the *Bull* account on the share list, while State Stocks kept firm. The bids for Tennessees were as high as 93½@93¾, ex dividend, which brought out about $30,000 only. Some further sales of Michigans were made at 104, North Carolinas at 96¼, and Californias at 87. The offerings of Missouris were not so heavy, nor the demand so buoyant, as on Saturday and Monday, but the Stock closed 85 ℔ cent. again. When the Railway Stocks were reached, one or two prominent sellers pressed New-York Central, Rock Island, &c., partly for prompt delivery, as if for the realization of profits, and partly on sellers' contracts. The broker of the steamboat party returned to his seat to-day, after a short absence from town, and was a free seller, and his senior partner being a ruling Director in the Erie Road, the inference is drawn that the fight with the other trunk lines from the seaboard is to be kept up. Erie shares, which sold as high as 19½ yesterday afternoon, left off 18⅞ ℔ cent. The hammering process was applied to New-York Central, after the printed list, and the stock left off 84½@⅜ ℔ cent. Another prominent party, usually on the *Bear* account, was also a seller at the decline, and the result of the movement of the day was to establish, at the close, as compared with Monday afternoon, a fall of ¾ ℔ cent. on Central, ⅛ on Erie, ⅜@½ on Rock Island, ½@¾ on Galena, ½ on Michigan Central, the same on Michigan Southern, 1 ℔ cent. on Panama, and ⅜@½ cent. on Pacific Mail. Illinois Central continued at about 75@76 ℔ cent., closing 76 sales; the cash stock scarce, and little or no time business offering. Cleveland and Toledo, Delaware and Hudson, and La Crosse Land Grants, were much the same as on Monday.

COTTON CROP MOVEMENT SINCE SEPT. 1.

	1858.	1857.	1856.	1855
Rec. at P'ts	3,017,000	2,885,000	3,450,000	2,694,000
Ex. to G. B.	1,701,000	1,372,000	1,878,000	1,416,000
Ex. to Fr'ce	373,000	391,000	478,000	405,000
Ex. o'r F. P.	355,000	401,000	502,000	262,000
Total Exp't	2,429,000	2,164,099	2,856,000	2,083,000
St'k on h'd	212,000	155,000	122,000	184,000
Of which during the past week, included in the above:				
Rec at P'ts	12,000	5,000	7,000	25,000
Ex. to G. B	38,000	8,000	18,000	27,000
Ex. to Fr'ce	4,000	10,000	—	—
Ex oth'r F.P.	7,000	2,000	6,000	10,000
Total Exp'ts	49,000	20,000	24,000	37,000

The circular of Mr. W. P. WRIGHT, for the Boston steamer, reports of the old and new crop:

"Receipts for the week amount to 12,000 bales, against 5,000 in the corresponding week last year. The total receipts are now 3,017,000 bales, or 132,000 more than to the corresponding dates last season. Exports for the week are again large, amounting to 49,000 bales, of which 38,000 bales are for Great Britain. The total so far exported amounts to 2,429,000 bales, of which 1,701,000 have been shipped to Great Britain. Included in this week's report is a cargo from New-Orleans previously omitted. The excess in export to Great Britain this year exceeds that of last by 329,000 bales. To France there is a decrease of 18,000 bales, and to other foreign ports a decrease of 46,000 bales, as compared to sames dates last year. For the week ending on Friday last there was exported from New-Orleans to Great Britain, as advised by telegraph, 25,000 bales. The Mississippi River does not fall as rapidly as was anticipated. We have no further particulars from the inundated districts, and I see no reason to alter the estimated damage From other sections the accounts generally are still favorable for the growing crop, the position of which is more forward in the Atlantic States, Alabama, Florida and Texas, than in those districts more immediately tributary to New-Orleans."

The receipts of Harlem Railroad in June,

1857, were	$81,509 17
June, 1858	85,096 87
Increase	$3,587 70

The two old banks of Tennessee which have resumed Specie payments in anticipation of the law of the last Legislature, have both declared dividends since the resumption; the Planters' Bank, 10 ℔ cent., payable at the Manhattan Company, in this City; and the Union Bank, 5 ℔ cent., payable at the Philadelphia Bank. The Citizens' Bank of Memphis is reported by telegraph, this afternoon, as being in trouble. It is a Bank of comparatively recent creation. The Bank of Tennessee and Branches, belonging exclusively to the State, have declined formal resumption, for the present, though the President of the principal bank, the Hon. CAVE JOHNSON, states that the circulation of the bank will be kept sound, and the exchange on the East at low rates.

An evidence of the sagacity of the New-York Central management, at the western end of the line—understood to be under the personal supervision of the Vice-President, Mr. DEAN RICHMOND—is mentioned to-day by an afternoon paper The line of lake propellers, under the patronage of the Company and plying to and from Buffalo, it seems, is successfully diverting trade from Dunkirk, the western terminus of the Erie Road, and also from Oswego, where the Northern and Canada roads are bidding for business. We believe the heavy freight business at the eastern end of the Central line is also conducted with the same shrewdness by the employment of the cheapest means of transportation up and down the North River, so as to direct as much of the City trade as practicable over the Central. To this end the Company lend encouragement to tugs and barges, instead of transporting their heavy freights on the People's line of steamboats, which, to compete successfully with Canada and Boston and to divide business with the State Canals, they could not afford to do.

The following are the Currency, Land-Warrant and Specie quotations for the week, corrected for us from the rates current at the Banking office of Messrs. THOMPSON BROTHERS:

	Per cent. dis.		Per cent. dis.
New-York St. Currency	30c. ℔ 100@ ⅜	Illinois and Wis.	—@1¼
New-England and New-Jer.	15c. ℔ 100@ ⅛	Virginia	⅜@ ¾
Phil. & Balt.	15c. ℔ 100@ ⅛	Michigan	—@1
Interior Penna	⅝@ ¾	Tennessee	—@2½
Interior Maryland	½@ ⅝	Free Ind	—@1¼
Ohio, Kentucky, Ind. and Missouri	⅝@ ¾	La. and Mobile	—@ ⅜
South Carolina & Georgia	⅜@1	Canada	⅜@ ⅝
North Carolina	—@1	Assorted packages	
		N. Y. State, ⅛ discount.	
		Assorted packages	
		N. Eng. States, ⅛ disc't.	

LAND WARRANTS.

	Buying.	Selling.
40 acre warrants	112	115
80 acre warrants	89	92
120 acre warrants	79	82
160 acre warrants	89	92

DRAFTS AND CHECKS.

Drafts and Checks on Philadelphia	buying ⅛ dis.
Drafts and Checks on Baltimore	buying ⅛ dis.
Drafts and Checks on Boston	buying ⅛ dis.
Drafts and Checks on Cincinnati	buying ¾ dis.
Drafts and Checks on Chicago	buying 1¼ dis.
Drafts and Checks on St. Louis	buying ¾ dis.
Drafts and Checks on New-Orleans	buying ⅜ dis.
Bank of England Notes ℔ £	$4 87
Bank of France Notes ℔ Franc.	18c.

SPECIE.

Silver.	Buying.	Gold.	Buying.
Mexican Dollars	1 05@ —	Sovereigns	4 85@ 4 87
Spanish Dollars	1 08@1 10	Twenty Francs	3 85@ 3 86
Five Franc Pcs	97@ —	Ten Thaler pcs	1 85@ 7 86
French Crowns	1 05@ —	Ten Guilder pcs	3 98@ —
German Crowns	1 08@ —	Spanish Doubl's	16 20@16 40
Prussian Thalers	70@ —	Patriot Doubl's	15 50@15 65
English Silver	4 80@ —	Gold Am. Old	6 ℔ c. pm.
Specie	1 08@ —	Bk. of England Notes	4 81@ —
Old Am. Half Dls	40@ —		
Old Am. Qr. Dls	1 02½@—		
Spanish Qrs, each	23@ —		
Spanish ½ and 1-16th ℔ oz	1 22 —		

The following is a comparative statement of the exports, (exclusive of Specie,) from New-York to foreign ports for the week and since Jan 1:

	1856.	1857.	1858.
Total for the week	$1,118,895	$962,814	$1,003,183
Previously reported	40,071,029	38 661,714	31,643 378
Since Jan. 1	$41,190,024	$39,624,528	$32 646,561

A new and dangerous counterfeit $10 note of the Chambersburg Bank, of Pennsylvania, has made its appearance in Philadelphia, exceedingly well-executed. The impression is pale.

Money Circular for the Country.

NEW YORK, Tuesday, July 13, 1858.

We have now the pleasure to wait upon our friends and correspondents with our first Weekly Circular, which we hope to give with regularity every Tuesday, to embrace the prices and general tone of the Stock Exchange and Money Markets to the latest hour. The Banks of the City entered upon the present month of July on the following movement, as made up officially to Saturday, July 3. And to these figures we subjoin, for comparison, the movement of the second week of the month, as declared this morning:

Saturday.	Loans.	Specie.	Circulation.	Act Deposits.
July 3	$119,812,497	$33,831,232	$7,458,190	$89 535,283
July 10	118,863,937	34,705,593	7,871,373	88,369,958
Dec.	$948,470	Inc. $975,361	In. $413,183	De. $1,274,327

The price of money under this strong position of the Banks, and the accumulation of private means on the street, rules from 3½@5 ℔ cent. on loans at call, and 4@5 ℔ cent. on short date paper drawn or accepted by first-class names. At the same time, there is little disposition evinced by lenders to enter upon long or out-of-town negotiations at anything like present rates. The Foreign Exchange per the Boston mail to-day is steady at $1 09⅛@$1 09¾ on London, and $5 13¾@$5 12½ on Paris. Domestic Exchanges on the neighboring cities, it will be noticed by our table, rule within a small fraction of par. This week the Bank balances are believed to be slightly against Boston and Philadelphia. The Stock Market, which has been gradually acquiring strength since the first of the month, with some show of speculative activity in Railroad shares, and a liberal movement in State securities, opened this morning with less firmness, the demand being relatively tame to the disposition of sellers, many of whom offered 3(@60 day contracts at lower prices, quite freely. The decline from yesterday's sales ranged from ⅛@¾ per cent. on most of the share list, while State Stocks were again in steady demand, as much as 85¼ paid for Missouri, and 93¾ for Tennessee. The purchasers of Missouri Stock are quite a feature in the market, of late, and speculative as well as permanent buyers, at current rates, move with increased confidence under the rapidly diminishing supply on the Street, and the fact that the further issues of the State are so guarded as to keep them out of the market for some time to come, and then not to be sold under 90 ℔ cent. The amount, even in this way, is fixed at about $1,100,000, to issue as the railway work progresses, in instalments of $50,000 or $100,000. The market showed a good demand at the quotations, as reduced from yesterday, but prices after the final adjournment were weak. The advices from Europe are to Saturday, July 3, by telegraph to Cape Race, to the effect that an improved inquiry for Flour and Grain at Liverpool had advanced the price of Wheat equal to 2c.@4c. the bushel, and that Cotton had further advanced about a farthing the pound. Money in London was better, employed at the bank rate of three ℔ cent. Consols were 95⅛@95⅝. Business was better at Manchester. American Securities quiet, except Illinois Central, which had declined to 73 ℔ cent.

GROESBECK & HOYT.

PHILADELPHIA BANKS—JULY 12, 1858.

Banks.	Loans.	Specie.	Deposits.	Circula'n.
Philadelphia	$3 230,000	$938,000	$1,715,000	$267,000
North America	2,060,859	725,393	1,927,331	265,843
Farm. & Mech.	3,897,901	1,194,935	3,165,801	416,915
Commercial	1,578,000	316,000	804.000	131,000
Mechanics'	1,676,541	670,009	1,119,944	171,494
N. Liberties	1,339,000	501,000	1,183,000	105,000
Southwark	972,289	238,801	765,891	94,580
P. Township	743,391	183,286	556,740	79,174
Western	1,453,068	343,939	1,032,566	141 970
Man. & Mech.	1,042,644	149,975	546,545	121,302
Commerce	748,522	205,580	616,353	103.145
Girard	1,794,897	258,536	744,000	202,465
Tradesmen's	645,538	178,260	618,533	86,076
Consolidation	492,178	138,849